

THE COMMON  
**ACCIDENCE**

*Examined and Explained*

BY SHORT

QUESTIONS *and* ANSWERS

According to the very Words of the

**BOOK;**

Conducing very much to the Ease of  
the TEACHER, and Benefit of the  
LEARNER.

Being helpful to the better Understand-  
ing of the *Rudiments* and *Grounds* of *Gram-  
mar*, delivered in that and the like Introduc-  
tions to the Latin Tongue.

Written heretofore, and made use of in *Roth-  
eram* School, and now published for the Profit  
of young Beginners in that and other Schools.

By CHARLES HOOLE, Master  
of Arts, late Teacher of a private *Grammar-  
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Richard Wilkinson

His Book A D 1738





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THE  
INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
*Eight Parts of SPEECH.*

OR,

The first Part of the *ACCIDENCE*  
examin'd and explain'd by short *Questions* and *Answers*.

*Quest.* **H**OW many Parts of Speech be there?

*Answ.* Eight.

*Q.* Which are the Eight Parts of Speech?

*A.* A Noun, a Pronoun, a Verb, a Participle, an Adverb, a Conjunction, a Preposition, and an Interjection.

*Q.* Which Parts of Speech are declined?

*A.* A Noun, a Pronoun, a Verb, a Participle.

*Q.* Which Parts of Speech are undeclined?

*A.* An Adverb, a Conjunction, a Preposition, an Interjection.

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N O U N S.

*Q.* WHAT is a Noun?

*A.* A Noun is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.

A 2

*Q.* Give

Q. Give some Examples.

A. The name of my Hand in Latin is *Manus*, the name of an House is *Domus*, the name of Goodness is *Bonitas*.

Q. How many sorts of Nouns be there ?

A. Two.

Q. Which be the two sorts of Nouns ?

A. A Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive ?

A. A Noun Substantive is that which standeth by it self, and requireth not another word to be joyned with it, to shew its Signification.

Q. Give an Example of a Substantive.

A. *Homo*, a Man.

Q. How is a Noun Substantive declined ?

A. With one Article, as *hic Magister*, a Master ; or else with two at the most, as *hic & hac Parens*, a Father or Mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective ?

A. A Noun Adjective is what cannot stand by it self in reason or signification ; but requires to be joyned with another word, as *Bonus*, good ; *Pulcher*, fair.

Q. How is a Noun Adjective declined ?

A. Either with three Terminations, as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum* ; or else with three Articles, as *hic*, *hac*, & *hoc* *Felix*, happy ; *hic & hac Levis*, & *hoc Leve*, light.

Q. How many sorts of Nouns Substantives are there ?

A. Two.

Q. Which are the two sorts of Nouns Substantives ?

A. Proper, and Common.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive Proper ?

A. That which is proper to the thing which it be-tokeneth.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun Substantive Proper.

A. *Edvardus* is my proper Name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive Common ?

A. That which is common to more.

Q. Give

*Q. Give an Example of a Noun Substantive Common.*

*A. Homo, a Man, is a common name to all Men.*

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### Numbers of Nouns.

*Q. HOW many Numbers are there in Nouns ?*

*A. Two.*

*Q. Which be the two Numbers ?*

*A. The Singular, and the Plural.*

*Q. How know you the Singular Number ?*

*A. The Singular Number speaketh but of one, as Lapis, a Stone.*

*Q. How know you the Plural Number ?*

*A. The Plural Number speaketh of more than one, as Lapides, Stones.*

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### Cases of Nouns.

Five Things belong to a Noun, viz. Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

*Q. WITH how many Cases are Nouns declined ?*

*A. Nouns be declined with six Cases Singularly and Plurally.*

*Q. Which be the six Cases ?*

*A. The Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.*

*Q. How know you the Nominative Case ?*

*A. The Nominative Case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to the Question who or what, as Magister docet, the Master teacheth.*

*Q. How know you the Genitive Case ?*

*A. The Genitive Case is known by this token of, and answereth to the Question whose or whereof ; as, Doctrina magistri, the Learning of the Master.*

Q. How know you the Dative Case ?

A. The Dative Case is known by this token *to*, and answereth to this question, *to whom* or *to what* ; as, *Do librum magistro*, I give a Book to the Master.

Q. How know you the Accusative Case ?

A. The Accusative Case followeth the Verb, and answereth to the Question *whom* or *what* ; as, *Amo Magistrum*, I love the Master.

Q. How know you the Vocative Case ?

A. The Vocative Case is known by calling or speaking to ; as, *ô Magister*, O Master.

Q. How know you the Ablative Case ?

A. The Ablative Case is commonly joined with Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case ; as, *De magistro*, of the Master, *Coram magistro*, before the Master.

Q. What Words are Signs of the Ablative Case ?

A. *In*, *with*, *through*, *for*, *from*, *by*, and *than* after the Comparative Degree.

## ARTICLES.

Q. *W* Hence are Articles borrowed ?

A. Of a Pronoun.

Q. How are Articles declined ?

A. Thus :

Singul.

Pluraliter.

Q.

Q.

A.

Con

ful,

Singulariter.		Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
	Nom.	<i>Hic.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Hujus.</i>	<i>Hujus.</i>	<i>Hujus.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Huic.</i>	<i>Huic.</i>	<i>Huic.</i>
	Accus.	<i>Hunc.</i>	<i>Hanc.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>
	Voc.	<i>ô</i>	<i>ô</i>	<i>ô</i>
	Abl.	<i>Hoc.</i>	<i>Hac.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>

Pluraliter.		Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
	Nom.	<i>Hi.</i>	<i>Hæ.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Horum.</i>	<i>Harum.</i>	<i>Horum.</i>
	Dat.	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>
	Accus.	<i>Hos.</i>	<i>Has</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>
	Voc.	<i>ô</i>	<i>ô</i>	<i>ô</i>
	Abl.	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>

## Genders of Nouns.

Q. *HOW* many Genders of Nouns are there ?

A. Seven.

Q. *Which* be the seven Genders ?

A. The Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.



*Q. With what Article is the Masculine Gender declined?*

*A. With the Article hic ; as, hic vir, a Man.*

*Q. With what Article is the Feminine Gender declined?*

*A. With the Article hæc ; as hæc mulier, a Woman.*

*Q. With what Article is the Neuter Gender declined?*

*A. With the Article hoc ; as, hoc saxum, a Stone.*

*Q. With what Article is the Common of two Genders declined?*

*A. With the Articles hic & hæc ; as, hic & hæc parens, a Father, or Mother.*

*Q. With what Article is the common of three Genders declined?*

*A. With the Articles hic hæc and hoc ; as hic hæc & hoc Felix, happy.*

*Q. With what Article is the doubtful Gender declined?*

*A. With the Articles hic or hæc ; as hic vel hæc Dies, a Day.*

*Q. With how many Articles is the Epicene Gender declined?*

*A. With one Article, and under that one Article both kinds are signified ; as hic passer, a Sparrow ; hæc aquila, an Eagle, both he and she.*

## The Declension of Nouns.

*Q. HOW many Declensions of Nouns be there?*

*A. There be five Declensions of Nouns.*

*Q. When is a Noun of the first Declension?*

*A. When the Genitive and Dative Case singular end in a, the Accusative in am, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in a : The Nominative plural in a, the Genitive in arum, the Dative in is, the Accusative in as, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in is.*

*Q. What is the Example of the first Declension?*

*A. Musa, a Song.*

*Q. Decline*



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Q. Decline *Musa*.

*Ans.*

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hec Musa.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>hæ Musa.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Musæ.</i>		Gen. <i>harum Musarum.</i>
	Dat. <i>huic Musæ.</i>		Dat. <i>his Musis.</i>
	Acc. <i>hanc Musam.</i>		Acc. <i>has Musas.</i>
	Voc. <i>ô Musa.</i>		Voc. <i>ô Musa.</i>
	Abl. <i>hac Musa.</i>		Abl. <i>his Musis.</i>

Q. What Nouns of the first Declension make the Dative and Ablative Case Plural in *is*, or *in abus*?

A. *Filia*, a Daughter; and *Nata*, a Daughter.

Q. What Nouns of the first Declension make the Dative and Ablative Case Plural in *is*, or *in abus* only?

A. *Dea*, a Goddess; *Mula*, a Mule; *Equa*, a Mare; and *Liberta*, a freed Woman.

Q. When is a Noun of the second Declension?

A. When the Genitive Case singular endeth in *i*, the Dative in *o*, the Accusative in *um*, the Vocative for the most part like the Nominative, the Ablative in *o*: The Nominative Plural in *i*, the Genitive in *orum*, the Dative in *is*, the Accusative in *os*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *is*.

Q. What is the Example of the second Declension?

A. *Magister*, a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister*.

*Answ.*

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hic Magist-er.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>hi Magistr-i.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Magistr-i.</i>		Gen. <i>horum Magistr-orum.</i>
	Dat. <i>huic Magistr-o.</i>		Dat. <i>his Magistr-is.</i>
	Acc. <i>hunc Magistr-um.</i>		Acc. <i>hos Magistr-os.</i>
	Voc. <i>ô Magist-er.</i>		Voc. <i>ô Magistr-i.</i>
	Abl. <i>hoc Magistr-o.</i>		Abl. <i>his Magistr-is.</i>

Q. When the Nominative endeth in *us*, how shall the Vocative end?

A. In *e*; as Nom. *hic Dominus*, a Lord, Voc. *ô Domine*.

Q. What Nouns in *us* are excepted?

A. *Deus*,

A. *Deus* God, that maketh *Voc. ô Deus*; and *Filius* a Son, that maketh *ô Fili*.

Q. When the Nominative endeth in *ius*, if it be a proper Name of a Man, how shall the Vocative end?

A. In *i*; as *Nom. hic Georgius*, George, Vocative *ô Georgi*.

Q. What Nouns make their Vocative Case in *e*, or in *us*?

A. These following, viz. *Agnus*, a Lamb; *lucus*, a Grove; *vulgus*, the common People; *populus*, People; *chorus*, a Quire; *fluvius*, a Flood.

Q. What Case have all Nouns of the Neuter Gender (of what Declension soever they be) alike in both Numbers?

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative?

Q. How do all these Cases end in the Plural Number?

A. In *a*.

Q. What is the Example of Nouns of the Neuter Gender in the second Declension?

A. *Regnum*, a Kingdom.

Q. Decline *Regnum*.

Answ.

Singulariter  
*Nom. hoc Regn-um.*  
*Gen. hujus Regn-i.*  
*Dat. huic Regn-o.*  
*Acc. hoc Regnum.*  
*Voc. ô Regn-um.*  
*Abl. hoc Regn-o.*

Pluraliter  
*Nom. hac Regn-a.*  
*Gen. horum Regn-orum.*  
*Dat. his Regn-is.*  
*Acc. hac Regn-a.*  
*Voc. ô Regn-a.*  
*Abl. his Regn-is.*

Q. What Nouns make the Neuter Gender in *o*?

A. *Ambo* both, *Duo* two.

Q. Decline *Ambo*.

Answ.

Pluraliter  
*Nom. Ambo, amba, ambo.*  
*Gen. Amborum, ambarum, amborum.*  
*Dat. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.*  
*Acc. Ambos, ambas, ambo.*  
*Voc. Ambo, amba, ambo.*  
*Abl. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.*

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II

Q. How is Duo declined ?

A. Like Ambo.

Q. When is it a Noun of the third Declension ?

A. When the Genitive Case singular endeth in *is*, the Dat. in *i*, the Accusative in *em*, and sometimes in *im*, and sometimes in both, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *e*, and sometimes in *i*, and sometimes in both *e* and *i* : The Nom. Plur. in *es*, the Gen. in *um*, and sometimes in *ium*, the Dat. in *bus*, the Accus. in *es*, the Vocative like the Nom. the Ablative in *bus*.

Q. What are the Examples of the third Declension ?

A. *Lapis*, a Stone ; and *Parens*, a Father or Mother.

Q. Decline *Lapis*.

Answ.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hic Lapid-is.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>hi Lapid-es.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Lapid-is.</i>		Gen. <i>horum Lapid-um.</i>
	Dat. <i>huic Lapid-i.</i>		Dat. <i>his Lapid-ibus.</i>
	Acc. <i>hunc Lapid-em.</i>		Acc. <i>hos Lapid-es.</i>
	Voc. <i>ô Lapid-is.</i>		Voc. <i>ô Lapid-es.</i>
	Abl. <i>hoc Lapid-e.</i>		Abl. <i>his Lapid-ibus.</i>

Q. Decline *Parens*.

Answ.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hic &amp; hac Parens.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>hi &amp; hæ Parent-es.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Parent-is.</i>		Gen. <i>horum &amp; harum Parent-um.</i>
	Dat. <i>huic Parent-i.</i>		Dat. <i>his Parent-ibus.</i>
	Acc. <i>hunc &amp; hanc Parent-em.</i>		Acc. <i>hos &amp; has Parent-es.</i>
	Voc. <i>ô Parens.</i>		Voc. <i>ô Parent-es.</i>
	Abl. <i>hoc &amp; hac Parent-e.</i>		Abl. <i>his Parent-ibus.</i>

Q. When is a Noun of the fourth Declension ?

A. When the Genitive Case singular endeth in *us*, the Dative in *ui*, the Accusative in *um*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *u* : The Nominative plural in *us*, the Genitive in *uum*, the Dative in *ibus*, the Accusative in *us*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *ibus*.

Q. What

Q. What is the Example of the fourth Declension ?

A. Manus, an hand.

Q. Decline Manus.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. hac Man-us.	Pluraliter	Nom. hæ Man-us.
	Gen. hujus Man-us.		Gen. harum Man-uum.
	Dat. huic Man-ui.		Dat. his Man-ibus.
	Acc. hanc Man-um.		Acc. has Man-us.
	Voc. ô Man-us.		Voc. ô Man-us.
	Abl. hac Man-u.		Abl. his Man-ibus.

Q. When is a Noun of the fifth Declension ?

A. When the Genitive and Dative Case singular end in *ei*, the Accusative in *em*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *e* : The Nominative Plural in *es*, the Genitive in *erum*, the Dative in *ebus*, the Accusative in *es*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *ebus*.

Q. What is the Example of the fifth Declension ?

A. Meridies, Noon-tide.

Q. Decline Meridies.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. Hic Meridi-es.	Pluraliter	Nom. Hi Meridi-es.
	Gen. Hujus Meridi-ei.		Gen. Horum Meridi-erum.
	Dat. Huic Meridi-ei.		Dat. His Meridi-ebus.
	Acc. Hunc Meridi-em.		Acc. Hos Meridi-es.
	Voc. ô Meridi-es.		Voc. ô Meridi-es.
	Abl. Hoc Meridi-e.		Abl. His Meridi-ebus.

Q. Of what Gender are all Nouns of the fifth Declension ?

A. Of the Feminine.

Q. Which Nouns are excepted ?

A. Meridies, Noon-tide, of the Masculine ; and Dies a Day, of the Doubtful.

### The Declining of Adjectives.

Q. **H**OW is a Noun Adjective of three Terminations declined ?

A. After

A. After the first and second Declension.

Q. What is the Example of Adjectives of three Terminations ?

A. Bonus, Good.

Q. Decline Bonus.

Ans. w.

Singulariter	{	Nom. Bonus, bona, bonum.
		Gen. Boni, bona, boni.
		Dat. Bono, bona, bono.
		Acc. Bonum, bonam, bonum.
		Voc. Bone, bona, bonum.
Pluraliter	{	Abl. Bono, bona, bono.
		Nom. Boni, bona, bona.
		Gen. Bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.
		Dat. Bonis, bonis, bonis.
		Acc. Bonos, bonas, bona.
	{	Voc. Boni, bona, bona.
		Abl. Bonis, bonis, bonis.

Q. What Adjectives are there besides these of another manner of Speaking ?

A. Certain Adjectives which make their Genitive Case in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. Which be those Adjectives ?

A. These that follow, with their Compounds.

Q. Decline Unus, one.

Ans. w.

Singulariter	{	Nom. Unus, una, unum.
		Gen. Unius.
		Dat. Uni.
		Acc. Unum, unam, unum.
		Voc. Une, una, unum.
Pluraliter	{	Abl. Uno, una, uno.
		Nom. Uni, una, una.
		Gen. Unorum, unarum, unorum.
		Dat. Unis.
		Acc. Unos, unas, una.
	{	Voc. Uni, una, una.
		Abl. Unis.

Q. When



Q. When hath *Unus, una, unum*, the Plural Number?

A. When it is joyned with a word that lacketh the singular; as *Una Litera*, one Letter or Epistle; *una mania*, one City-wall.

Q. What other Adjectives are declined in like manner?

A. *Totus*, whole; *solus*, alone; *ullus*, any; *alius*, alter, another; *uter*, whether; and *neuter*, neither.

Q. What Case do these five rehearsed lack?

A. The Vocative.

Q. How are the Adjectives of three Articles declined?

A. After the third Declension.

Q. What are the Examples of Adjectives of three Articles?

A. *Felix*; happy, and *tristis*, sad.

Q. Decline *Felix*.

Ans. w.

Singulariter {  
 Nom. *Hic hæc & hoc Felix.*  
 Gen. *Hujus Felicis.*  
 Dat. *Huic Felici.*  
 Acc. *Hunc & hanc Felicem & hoc Felix.*  
 Voc. *ô Felix.*  
 Abl. *Hoc hæc & hoc Felice vel Felici.*

Pluraliter {  
 Nom. *Hi & hæc Felices & hæc Felicia.*  
 Gen. *Horum harum & horum Felicium.*  
 Dat. *His Felicibus.*  
 Acc. *Hos & has Felices & hæc Felicia.*  
 Voc. *ô Felices & ô Felicia.*  
 Abl. *His Felicibus.*

Q. Decline *Tristis*.

Ans. w.

Singulariter {  
 Nom. *Hic & hæc Tristis & hoc Triste.*  
 Gen. *Hujus Tristis.*  
 Dat. *Huic Tristi.*  
 Acc. *Hunc & hanc Tristem & hoc Triste.*  
 Voc. *ô Tristis & ô Triste.*  
 Abl. *Hoc hæc & hos Tristi.*



Pluraliter	{	Nom. <i>Hi &amp; ha Tristes &amp; hæc Tristia.</i>
		Gen. <i>Horum harum &amp; horum Tristium.</i>
		Dat. <i>His Tristibus.</i>
		Acc. <i>Hos &amp; has Tristes &amp; hæc Tristia.</i>
		Voc. <i>ô Tristes &amp; ô Tristia.</i>
		Abl. <i>His Tristibus.</i>

### Comparison of Nouns.

Q. **WHAT** Nouns may form Comparisons ?

A. Adjectives, whose signification may increase or be diminished.

Q. *How many degrees of Comparison be there ?*

A. Three.

Q. *Which are the three degrees of Comparison ?*

A. The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Q. *How know you the Positive Degree ?*

A. The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excess ; as *Durus*, hard.

Q. *How know you the Comparative Degree ?*

A. The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his Positive in signification ; as *Durior*, harder.

Q. *Whence is the Comparative Degree formed ?*

A. The Comparative Degree is formed of the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *ior* or *ius*.

Q. *Give some Examples.*

A. Of *Duri* is formed *hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius*; of *Tristi*, *hic & hæc tristior & hoc tristius*; and of *dulci*, *hic & hæc dulcior & hoc dulcius*.

Q. *How know you the Superlative Degree ?*

A. The Superlative exceeds his Positive in the highest degree ; as *Durissimus*, the hardest.

Q. *Whence is the Superlative Degree formed ?*

A. The Superlative is formed of the first degree of Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *iss* and

Q. *Give*

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Of *Duri* is formed *durissimus*, of *tristi* *tristissimus*, and of *dulci* *dulcissimus*.

Q. What Adjectives are excepted from this General Rule?

A. These that follow, *Bonus*, good; *melior*, better; *optimus*, the best; *malus*, bad; *pejor*, worse; *peissimus*, the worst; *magnus*, great; *major*, greater; *maximus*, the greatest; *parvus*, little; *minor*, less; *minimus*, the least; *multus*, *multa*, *multum*, much; *plus*, more; *plurimus*, *plurima*, *plurimum*, very much.

Q. If the Positive end in *er*, how is the Superlative formed?

A. The Superlative is formed of the Nominative by putting to *rimus*, as, *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*.

Q. What Nouns in *lis* make the Superlative by changing *lis* into *llimus*?

A. These, *Humilis*, humble; *humillimus*, very humble; *similis*, like, *simillimus*, very like; *facilis*, easy, *facillimus*, very easy; *gracilis*, slender, *gracillimus*, very slender; *agilis*, nimble, *agillimus*, very nimble; *docilis*, teachable, *docillimus*, very teachable.

Q. What do all other Nouns ending in *lis*?

A. They follow the General Rules foregoing; as, *utilis*, profitable, *utilissimus*, very profitable.

Q. How is an Adjective compared, if a Vowel come before us?

A. By *magis*, more, and *maxime*, most; as *pius*, godly, *magis pius*, more godly, *maxime pius*, most godly; *assiduus*, constant, *magis assiduus*, more constant, *maxime assiduus*, most constant.

### Of the Pronoun.

Q. WHAT is a Pronoun?

A. A Pronoun is a Part of Speech much like a Noun, or put instead of a Noun.

Q. How

Q. How is a Pronoun used ?

A. In shewing, or rehearsing.

Q. How many Pronouns are there ?

A. Fifteen.

Q. Which be the fifteen Pronouns ?

A. Ego, I ; tu, thou ; sui, of himself, or of themselves ; ille, he ; ipse, himself ; iste, yonder ; hic, this ; is, that ; meus, mine ; tuus, thine ; suus, his own ; noster, ours ; vester, yours ; nostras, on our side ; vestras, on your side.

Q. Which Pronouns have the Vocative Case ?

A. These four, tu, meus, noster, and nostras ; and all others lack the Vocative Case.

Q. What Pronouns may be added to these ?

A. Their Compounds, Egomet, tute, and also qui, qua, quod.

Q. What Pronouns be Primitives ?

A. These Eight, to wit, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, and is.

Q. Why are they so called ?

A. Because they be not derived of others.

Q. How else are they called ?

A. Demonstratives.

Q. Why so ?

A. Because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Which Pronouns be called Relatives ?

A. These six, hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui.

Q. Why are they called Relatives ?

A. Because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. Which Pronouns be Derivatives ?

A. These seven, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, and vestras.

Q. Why are they called Derivatives ?

A. Because they are derived of their Primitives, viz. meus, of mei ; tuus, of tui ; suus, of sui ; noster, and nostras, of nostri ; vester, and vestras, of vestri.

Q. *What things belong to a Pronoun ?*

A. These five, viz. Number, Case, and Gender, as are in a Noun ; Declension, and Person, as here followeth.

### The Declensions of Pronouns.

Q. *HOW many Declensions of Pronouns are there ?*

A. Four.

Q. *Which Pronouns be of the first Declension ?*

A. These three, *Ego, tu, sui.*

Q. *How is Ego declined ?*

Answ.

Singulariter  
 Nom. *Ego.*  
 Gen. *Mei.*  
 Dat. *Mihi.*  
 Acc. *Me.*  
 Voc. caret.  
 Abl. *Me.*

Pluraliter  
 Nom. *Nos.*  
 Gen. *Nostrum, vel nostrum.*  
 Dat. *Nobis.*  
 Acc. *Nos.*  
 Voc. caret.  
 Abl. *Nobis.*

Q. *How is Tu declined ?*

Answ.

Singulariter  
 Nom. *Tu.*  
 Gen. *Tui.*  
 Dat. *Tibi.*  
 Acc. *Te.*  
 Voc. *Tu.*  
 Abl. *Te.*

Pluraliter  
 Nom. *Vos.*  
 Gen. *Vestrum, vel vestrum.*  
 Dat. *Vobis.*  
 Acc. *Vos.*  
 Voc. *Vos.*  
 Abl. *Vobis.*

Q. *How is Sui declined ?*

Answ.

Singulariter  
 and  
 Pluraliter  
 { Nominativo caret.  
 Gen. *Sui.*  
 Dat. *Sibi.*  
 Acc. *Se.*  
 Vocativo caret.  
 Abl. *Se.*

Q. *Wh*

Q. What Pronouns be of the second Declension ?

A. These six, *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui.*

Q. Decline *iste*.

Answ.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>iste, ista, istud.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>isti, ista, ista.</i>
	Gen. <i>istius.</i>		Gen. <i>istorum, istarum, isto-</i>
	Dat. <i>isti.</i>		Dat. <i>istis.</i> (rum.)
	Acc. <i>istum, istam, istud.</i>		Acc. <i>istos, istas, ista.</i>
	Voc. caret.		Voc. caret.
	Abl. <i>isto, ista, isto.</i>		Abl. <i>istis.</i>

Q. How are *ille* and *ipse* declined ?

A. Like *iste*, saying that the Neuter Gender of *ipse* in the Nominative and Accusative Case singular maketh *ipsum*.

Q. How is *hic* declined ?

Answ.

Sing.	Nom. <i>Hic, hac, hoc.</i>
	Gen. <i>Hujus.</i>
	Dat. <i>Huic,</i> &c. as before in a Noun.

Q. How is *is* declined ?

Answ.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Is, ea, id.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Is, ea, ea.</i> (rum.)
	Gen. <i>Ejus.</i>		Gen. <i>Eorum, earum, eo-</i>
	Dat. <i>Ei.</i>		Dat. <i>Iis, vel eis.</i>
	Acc. <i>Eum, eam, id.</i>		Acc. <i>Eos, eas, ea.</i>
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. <i>Eo, ea, eo.</i>		Abl. <i>Iis, vel eis.</i>



Q. How is Qui declined ?

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. Qui, qua, quod.	Pluraliter	Nom. Qui, qua, qua.
	Gen. Cujus.		Gen. Quorum, quarum, quorum.
	Dat. Cui.		Dat. Quibus, vel queis.
	Acc. Quem, quam, quod.		Acc. Quos, quas, qua.
	Vocativo caret.		Voc. caret.
	Abl. Quo, qua, quo, vel qui.		Abl. Quibus, vel queis.

Q. What Pronouns are declined like Qui ?

A. Quis and quid, and that whether they be Interrogatives or Indefinites.

Q. How is Quisquis declined ?

A. Sing.	{ Quisquis }	Acc.	Quicquid.	Abl.	{ Quoquo, Quàqua, Quoquo.
Nom.	{ Quicquid. }				

Q. What is Quid always ?

A. A Substantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronouns are of the third Declension ?

A. These five, meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester.

Q. How are they declined ?

A. Like Nouns Adjective of three Terminations.

Q. How is Meus declined ?

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. Meus, mea, meum.	Pluraliter	Nom. Mei, meae, mea.
	Gen. Mei, meae, mei.		Gen. Meorum, mearum.
	Dat. Meo, meae, meo.		Dat. Meis. (meorum)
	Acc. Meum, meam, meum.		Acc. Meos, meas, mea.
	Voc. Mi, mea, meum.		Voc. Mei, meae, mea.
	Abl. Meo, mea, meo.		Abl. Meis.

Q. How are noster, tuus, suus, and vester declined ?

A. Like meus, saying that the three last do lack the Vocative Case.

Q. What Pronouns are of the fourth Declension ?

A. Nostras, vestras, and this Noun cujas.

Q. How are they declined ?

A. Thus :

Nom



Singulariter	Nom.	<i>Hic &amp; hæc Nostras, &amp; hoc Nostrate.</i>
	Gen.	<i>hujus Nostratis.</i>
	Dat.	<i>huic Nostrati.</i>
	Acc.	<i>hunc &amp; hanc Nostratem, &amp; hoc Nostrate.</i>
	Voc.	<i>O Nostras, &amp; O Nostrate.</i>
Pluraliter	Abl.	<i>hoc, hæc &amp; hoc Nostrate vel Nostrati.</i>
	Nom.	<i>hi &amp; hæ Nostrates, &amp; hæc Nostratia.</i>
	Gen.	<i>horum harum &amp; horum Nostratium.</i>
	Dat.	<i>his Nostratibus.</i>
	Acc.	<i>hos &amp; has Nostrates &amp; hæc Nostratia.</i>
	Voc.	<i>O Nostrates, &amp; O Nostratia.</i>
	Abl.	<i>his Nostratibus.</i>

Q. Why are nostras, vestras, and cujas, called Gentiles?

A. Because they properly betoken things pertaining to Countries and Nations, to Sects or Factions.

Q. How many Persons hath a Pronoun?

A. Three.

Q. How know you the first Person?

A. The first Person speaketh of himself, as *ego*, I, *nos*, we.

Q. How know you the second Person?

A. The second Person is spoken to, as *tu*, thou, *vos*, ye.

Q. What Case is of the second Person?

A. Every Vocative Case.

Q. How know you the third Person?

A. The third Person is spoken of, as *ille*, he, *illi*, they.

Q. What Words are of the third Person?

A. All Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, except

*ego*, *nos*, *tu*, and *vos*.

## Of a Verb.

Q. **W H A T** is a Verb?

A. A Verb is a part of Speech declined with Mood and Tense, and betokeneth doing; as, *amo*, I love: Or suffering, as *amor*, I am loved: Or being, as *sum*, I am.

Q. Of Verbs, which are called Personals?

A. Such as have persons, as *ego amo*, I love; *tu mas*, thou lovest.

*Q. Which be called Impersonals ?*

*A.* Such as have no persons, as *tadet*, it irketh ; *oportet*, it behoveth.

*Q. How many kinds of Verbs Personals are there ?*

*A.* Five.

*Q. Which be the five kinds of Verbs Personals ?*

*A.* Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

*Q. How know you a Verb Active ?*

*A.* A Verb Active endeth in *o*, and betokeneth to do ; as *Amo*, I love ; and by putting to *r*, it may be a Passive, as *Amor*.

*Q. How know you a Verb Passive ?*

*A.* A Verb passive endeth in *or*, and betokeneth to suffer, as *Amor*, I am loved ; and by putting away *r*, it may be an Active, as *Amo*.

*Q. How know you a Verb Neuter ?*

*A.* A Verb Neuter endeth in *o* or *m*, and cannot take *r*, to make him a Passive, as *Curro*, I run ; *Sum*, I am.

*Q. How is a Verb Neuter englished ?*

*A.* Sometimes Actively, as *curro*, I run ; and sometimes Passively, as *Ægroto*, I am sick.

*Q. How know you a Verb Deponent ?*

*A.* A Verb Deponent endeth in *r* like a Passive, and yet in signification is but either Active, as *Loquor Verbum*, I speak a word ; or Neuter, as *Glorior*, I boast.

*Q. How know you a Verb Common ?*

*A.* A Verb Common endeth in *r*, and yet in signification is Both Active and Passive ; as *Osculor te*, I kiss thee ; *Osculor a te*, I am kissed of thee.

### Moods.

*Q. HOW many Moods are there ?*

*A.* Six.

*Q. Which be the six Moods ?*

*A.* The Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

*Q. How*

Q. How know you the Indicative Mood ?

A. The Indicative Mood sheweth a reason true or false, as *Ego amo*, I love ; or else asketh a Question, as *amas tu ?* dost thou love ?

Q. How know you the Imperative Mood ?

A. The Imperative Mood biddeth or commandeth, as *ama*, love thou.

Q. How know you the Optative Mood ?

A. The Optative Mood wisheth or desireth, with these Signs, *would God*, *I pray God*, or *God grant* ; as *ut iam amem*, I pray God I love : and it hath commonly an Adverb of wishing joined with it.

Q. How know you the Potential Mood ?

A. The Potential Mood is known by these Signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *should*, *could*, or *ought* ; as *amem*, I may or can love ; without an Adverb joined with it.

Q. How know you the Subjunctive Mood ?

A. The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore some Conjunction joined with it, as *cum amarem*, when I loved.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood ?

A. Because it dependeth upon another Verb in the same Sentence, either going before, or coming after : as *cum amarem*, *eram miser* ; when I loved, I was a Wretch.

Q. How know you the Infinitive Mood ?

A. The Infinitive Mood signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be, and hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominative Case before it.

Q. How is it commonly known in English ?

A. By this sign *to*, as *amare*, to love.

Q. What if two Verbs come together without any Nominative Case between them ?

A. Then the latter shall be the Infinitive Mood ; as, *Cupio discere*, I desire to learn.

### Gerunds.

Q. How many Gerunds belong to the Infinitive Mood ?

A. Three.

Q. How do the Gerunds end ?

A. In *di*, *do*, and *dum*.

Q. What Signification have Gerunds ?

A. Both the Active and Passive ; as *amandi*, of loving, or of being loved ; *amando*, in loving, or in being loved ; *amandum*, to love, or to be loved.

### Supines.

Q. **H**OW many Supines are pertaining to Verbs ?

A. Two.

Q. How doth the first Supine end ?

A. In *um*.

Q. Why is it called the first Supine ?

A. Because it hath the Signification of the Verb-Active, as *eo amatum*, I go to love.

Q. How doth the latter Supine end ?

A. In *u*.

Q. Why is it called the latter Supine ?

A. Because it hath for the most part the Signification of the Verb Passive, as *Difficilis amatu*, hard to be loved.

### Tenses.

Q. **H**OW many Tenses or Times are there ?

A. Five.

Q. Which are they ?

A. The Present Tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future.

Q. How know you the Present Tense ?

A. The Present Tense speaketh of the Time that now is, as *amo*, I love.

Q. How know you the Preterimperfect Tense ?

A. The Preterimperfect Tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past, as *amabam*, I loved, or did love.

Q. How

Q. How know you the Preterperfect Tense?

A. The Preterperfect Tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign *have*; as *amavi*, I have loved.

Q. How know you the Preterpluperfect Tense?

A. The Preterpluperfect Tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this sign *had*; as, *amaveram*, I had loved.

Q. How know you the future Tense?

A. The Future Tense speaketh of the time to come, with this sign *shall*, or *will*; as *amabo*, I shall, or will love.

### Persons.

Q. HOW many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. Three Persons in both Numbers, as, Singulariter, *Ego amo*, I love; *tu amas*, thou lovest; *ille amat*, he loveth: Pluraliter, *Nos amamus*, we love; *vos amatis*, ye love; *illi amant*, they love.

### Conjugations.

Q. HOW many Conjugations are there?

A. Verbs have four Conjugations.

Q. How is the first Conjugation known?

A. The first Conjugation hath a long before *re* and *ris*, as *amare*, *amaris*.

Q. How is the second Conjugation known?

A. The second Conjugation hath *e* long before *re* and *ris*, as *docere*, *doceris*.

Q. How is the third Conjugation known?

A. The third Conjugation hath *e* short before *re* and *ris*, as *legere*, *legeris*.

Q. How is the fourth Conjugation known?

A. The fourth Conjugation hath *i* long before *re* and *ris*, as *audire*, *audiris*.

Verbs.



## Verbs.

Q. *After what Example are Verbs in o of the four Conjugations declined?*

A. After these Examples, *Amo*, I love; *Doceo*, I teach; *Lego*, I read; and *Audio*, I hear.

Q. *Decline Amo.*

A. *Amo*, *amas*, *amavi*, *amare*, *amandi*, *amando*, *amandum*, *amatum*, *amatu*, *amans*, *amaturus*.

Q. *Decline Doceo.*

A. *Doceo*, *doces*, *docui*, *docere*, *docendi*, *docendo*, *docendum*, *doctum*, *doctu*, *docens*, *docturus*.

Q. *Decline Lego.*

A. *Lego*, *legis*, *legi*, *legere*, *legendi*, *legendo*, *legendum*, *lectum*, *lectu*, *legens*, *lecturus*.

Q. *Decline Audio.*

A. *Audio*, *audis*, *audivi*, *audire*, *audiendi*, *audiendo*, *audiendum*, *auditum*, *auditu*, *audiens*, *auditurus*.

## Amo.

Q. *WHAT is the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood Amo?*

A. Sing. *Amo*, I love; *amas*, thou lovest; *amat*, he loveth: Plur. *Amamus*, we love; *amatis*, ye love; *amant*, they love.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Amo?*

A. Sing. *Amabam*, I loved, or did love; *amabas*, thou lovedst, or didst love; *amabat*, he loved, or did love: Plur. *Amabamus*, we loved, or did love; *amabatis*, ye loved, or did love; *amabant*, they loved, or did love.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Amo?*

A. Sing. *Amavi*, I have loved; *amavisti*, thou hast loved; *amavit*, he hath loved; Plur. *Amavimus*, we have



have loved ; *amavistis*, ye have loved ; *amaverunt*, *vel amavere*, they have loved.

four

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Amo ?

ach;

A. Sing. *Amaveram*, I had loved ; *amaveras*, thou hadst loved ; *amaverat*, he had loved : Plur. *Amaveramus*, we had loved ; *amaveratis*, ye had loved ; *amaverant*, they had loved.

ndo,

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Amo ?

ndo,

A. Sing. *Amabo*, I shall, or will love : *amabis*, thou shalt, or wilt love ; *amabit*, he shall, or will love : Plur. *Amabimus*, we shall, or will love ; *amabitis*, ye shall, or will love ; *amabunt*, they shall, or will love.

le-

Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Amo ?

endo,

A. Sing. *Ama*, *amato*, love thou ; *amet*, *amato*, love he, or let him love : Plur. *Amemus*, love we, or let us love ; *amate*, *amatote*, love ye ; *ament*, *amanto*, love they, or let them love.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Amo ?

cative

A. Sing. *Amem*, I may, or can love ; *ames*, thou mayest, or canst love ; *amet*, he may, or can love : Plur. *Amemus*, we may, or can love ; *ametis*, ye may, or can love ; *ament*, they may, or can love.

at, he  
love ;

Q. What is the Potential Mood Peterimperfect Tense of Amo ?

Tense

mabas,

d love :

tis, ye

love.

Tense of

hou hast

us, we

have

A. Sing. *Amarem*, I might love ; *amares*, thou mightest love ; *amaret*, he might love : Plur. *Amaremus*, we might love ; *amaretis*, ye might love ; *amarent*, they might love.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Amo ?

A. Sing. *Amaverim*, I might have loved ; *amaveris*, thou mightest have loved ; *amaverit*, he might have loved : Plur. *Amaverimus*, we might have loved ; *amaveritis*, ye might have loved ; *amaverint*, they might have loved.

Q. What

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Amo?*

*A. Sing. Amavissem, I might have had loved; amavisset, thou mightest have had loved; amavisset, he might have had loved: Plur. Amavissemus, we might have had loved; amavissetis, ye might have had loved; amavisset, they might have had loved.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Amo?*

*A. Sing. Amavero, I may love hereafter; amaveris, thou mayest love hereafter; amaverit, he may love hereafter: Plur. Amaverimus, we may love hereafter; amaveritis, ye may love hereafter; amaverint, they may love hereafter.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect Tense of Amo?*

*A. Amare, to love.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Amo?*

*A. Amavisse, to have, or had loved.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future Tense of Amo?*

*A. Amaturum esse, to love hereafter.*

*Q. What are the Gerunds of Amo?*

*A. Amandi, of loving; amando, in loving; amandum, to love.*

*Q. What are the Supines of Amo?*

*A. Amatum, to love; amatu, to be loved.*

*Q. What is the Participle of the Present Tense of Amo?*

*A. Amans, loving.*

*Q. What is the Participle of the first future Tense of Amo?*

*A. Amaturus, to love, or about to love.*

## DOCEO.

*Q. WHAT is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Doceo, I teach; doces, thou teachest; docet, he teacheth: Plur. Docemus, we teach; docetis, ye teach; docent, they teach.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Docebam, I taught, or did teach; docebas, thou taughtest, or didst teach; docebat, he taught, or did teach: Plur. Docebamus, we taught, or did teach; docebatis, ye taught, or did teach; docebant, they taught, or did teach.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Docui, I have taught; docuisti, thou hast taught; docuit, he hath taught: Plur. Docuimus, we have taught; docuistis, ye have taught; docuerunt, vel docuere, they have taught.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Docueram, I had taught; docueras, thou hadst taught; docuerat, he had taught: Plur. Docueramus, we had taught; docueratis, ye had taught; docuerant, they had taught.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Docebo, I shall, or will teach; docebis, thou shalt, or wilt teach; docebit, he shall, or will teach: Plur. Docebimus, we shall, or will teach; docebitis, ye shall, or will teach; docebunt, they shall, or will teach.*

*Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Doce, doceto, teach thou; doceat, doceto, teach he, or let him teach: Plur. Doceamus, teach we, or let us teach; docete, docetote, teach ye; doceant, docento, teach they, or let them teach.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Doceam, I may teach; doceas, thou mayest teach; doceat, he may teach: Plur. Doceamus, we may teach; doceatis, ye may teach; doceant, they may teach.*

*Q. What*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Docerem, I might teach; doceres, thou mightest teach; doceret, he might teach: Plur. Doceremus, we might teach; doceretis, ye might teach; docerent, they might teach.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Docuerim, I might have taught; docueris, thou mightest have taught; docuerit, he might have taught: Plur. Docuerimus, we might have taught; docueritis, ye might have taught; docuerint, they might have taught.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Docuisssem, I might have had taught; docuisses, thou mightest have had taught; docuisset, he might have had taught: Plur. Docuisssemus, we might have had taught; docuisssetis, ye might have had taught; docuissent, they might have had taught.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Sing. Docuero, I may teach hereafter; docueris, thou mayest teach hereafter; docuerit, he may teach hereafter: Plur. Docuerimus, we may teach hereafter; docueritis, ye may teach hereafter; docuerint, they may teach hereafter.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Docere, to teach.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect Tense and Preterpluperfect Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Docuisse, to have or had taught.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future Tense of Doceo?*

*A. Docitum esse, to teach hereafter.*

*Q. What are the Gerunds of Doceo?*

*A. Docendi, of teaching; docendo, in teaching; docendum, to teach.*

*Q. What*

Q. What are the Supines of Doceo?

A. Doctum, to teach; doctus, to be taught.

Q. What is the Participle of the Present Tense of Doceo?

A. Docens, teaching.

Q. What is the Participle of the first Future Tense of Doceo?

A. Docturus, to teach, or about to teach.

### Lego.

Q. WHAT is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Lego, I read; legis, thou readest; legit, he readeth; Plur. Legimus, we read; legitis, ye read; legunt, they read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legebam, I read, or did read; legebas, thou readest, or didst read; legebat, he read, or did read: Plur. Legabamus, we read, or did read; legebatis, ye read, or did read; legebant, they read, or did read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legi, I have read; legisti, thou hast read; legit, he hath read: Plur. Legimus, we have read; legistis, ye have read; legerunt, vel legere, they have read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legeram, I had read; legeras, thou hadst read; legerat, he had read: Plur. Legeramus, we had read; legeratis, ye had read; legerant, they had read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legam, I shall, or will read; leges, thou shalt, or wilt read; leget, he shall, or will read: Plur. Legemus, we shall, or will read; legetis, ye shall, or will read; legent, they shall, or will read.

Q. What



Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Lego?*

A. Sing. *Lege, legito*, read thou; *legat, legito*, read he, or let him read: Plur. *Legamus*, read we, or let us read; *legite, legitote*, read ye; *legant, legunto*, read they, or let them read.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Lego?*

A. Sing. *Legam*, I may read; *legas*, thou mayest read; *legat*, he may read: Plur. *Legamus*, we may read; *legatis*, ye may read; *legant*, they may read.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Lego?*

A. Sing. *Legerem*, I might read; *legeres*, thou mightest read; *legeret*, he might read: Plur. *Legeremus*, we might read; *legeretis*, ye might read; *legerent*, they might read.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Lego?*

A. Sing. *Legerim*, I might have read; *legeris*, thou mightest have read; *legerit*, he might have read: Plur. *Legerimus*, we might have read; *legeritis*, ye might have read; *legerint*, they might have read.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Lego?*

A. Sing. *Legissem*, I might have had read; *legisses*, thou mightest have had read; *legisset*, he might have had read: Plur. *Legissemus*, we might have had read; *legissetis*, ye might have had read; *legissent*, they might have had read.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Lego?*

A. Sing. *Legero*, I may read hereafter; *legeris*, thou mayest read hereafter; *legerit*, he may read hereafter: Plur. *Legerimus*, we may read hereafter; *legeritis*, ye may read hereafter; *legerint*, they may read hereafter.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect Tense of Lego?*

A. *Legere*, to read.

Q. *What*

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of *Lego*?

A. *Legisse*, to have or had read.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future Tense of *Lego*?

A. *Lecturum esse*, to read hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of *Lego*?

A. *Legendi*, of reading; *legendo*, in reading; *legendum*, to read.

Q. What are the Supines of *Lego*?

A. *Lectum*, to read; *lectu*, to be read.

Q. What is the Participle of the present Tense of *Lego*?

A. *Legens*, reading.

Q. What is the Participle of the first Future Tense of *Lego*?

A. *Lecturus*, to read, or about to read.

### Audio.

Q. WHAT is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of *Audio*?

A. Sing. *Audio*, I hear; *audis*, thou hearest; *audit*, he heareth; Plur. *Audimus*, we hear; *auditis*, ye hear; *audiunt*, they hear.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of *Audio*?

A. Sing. *Audiebam*, I heard, or did hear; *audiebas*, thou heardest, or didst hear; *audiebat*, he heard, or did hear; Plur. *Audiebamus*, we heard, or did hear; *audiebatis*, ye heard, or did hear; *audiebant*, they heard, or did hear.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of *Audio*?

A. Sing. *Audiui*, I have heard; *audivisti*, thou hast heard; *audiuit*, he hath heard; Plur. *Audivimus*, we have heard; *audivistis*, ye have heard; *audiverunt*, *vel* *audivere*, they have heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of *Audio*?

C

A. Sing.

*A. Sing. Audiveram*, I had heard; *audiveras*, thou hadst heard; *audiverat*, he had heard: Plur. *Audiveramus*, we had heard; *audiveratis*, ye had heard; *audiverant*, they had heard.

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Audio?*

*A. Sing. Audiam*, I shall or will hear; *audies*, thou shalt or wilt hear; *audiet*, he shall or will hear: Plur. *Audiemus*, we shall or will hear; *audietis*, ye shall or will hear; *audient*, they shall, or will hear.

*Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Audio?*

*A. Sing. Audi, audito*, hear thou; *audiat, audito*, let him hear: Plur. *Audiamus*, hear we, or let us hear; *audite, auditote*, hear ye; *audiant, audiunto*, hear they, or let them hear.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Audio?*

*A. Sing. Audiam*, I may hear; *audias*, thou mayest hear; *audiat*, he may hear: Plur. *Audiamus*, we may hear; *audiat*, ye may hear; *audiant*, they may hear.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Audio?*

*A. Sing. Audirem*, I might hear; *audires*, thou mightest hear; *audiret*, he might hear: Plur. *Audiremus*, we might hear; *audiretis*, ye might hear; *audirent*, they might hear.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Audio?*

*A. Sing. Audiverim*, I might have heard; *audir*<sup>is</sup>, thou mightest have heard; *audiverit*, he might have heard: Plur. *Audiverimus*, we might have heard; *audiveritis*, ye might have heard; *audiverint*, they might have heard.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Audio?*

*A. Sing. Audivissem*, I might have had heard; *audivisses*, thou mightest have had heard; *audivisset*, he might have had heard: Plur. *Audivissemus*, we might have had heard; *audivissetis*, ye might have had heard; *audivissent*, they might have had heard.

*Q. Wh*

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Audio?

A. Sing. *Audivero*, I may hear hereafter; *audiveris*, thou mayest hear hereafter; *audiverit*, he may hear hereafter: Plur. *Audiverimus*, we may hear hereafter; *audiveritis*, ye may hear hereafter; *audiverint*, they may hear hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Audio?

A. *Audire*, to hear.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect Tense and Preterpluperfect Tense of Audio?

A. *Audivisse*, to have or had heard.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future Tense of Audio?

A. *Auditurum esse*, to hear hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of Audio?

A. *Audiendi*, of hearing; *audiendo*, in hearing; *audiendum*, to hear.

Q. What are the Supines of Audio?

A. *Auditum*, to hear, *auditu*, to be heard.

Q. What is the Participle of the Present Tense of Audio?

A. *Audiens*, hearing.

Q. What is the Participle of the first Future Tense of Audio?

A. *Auditurus*, to hear, or about to hear.

## The Verb Sum.

WHY must we learn to decline the Verb Sum, *I am*, before we decline any in *Or*?

A. For supplying of many Tenses lacking in all such Verbs.

Q. How is the Verb Sum declined?

A. In this wise following, viz. *Sum*, *es*, *fui*, *esse*, *sturus*, to be.

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Sum?*

*A. Sing. Sum, I am ; es, thou art ; est, he is : Plur. Sumus, we are ; estis, ye are ; sunt, they are.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Sum?*

*A. Sing. Eram, I was ; eras, thou wast ; erat, he was : Plur. Eramus, we were ; eratis, ye were ; erant, they were.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Sum?*

*A. Sing. Fui, I have been ; fuisti, thou hast been ; fuit, he hath been : Plur. Fuimus, we have been ; fuistis, ye have been ; fuerunt, vel fuere, they have been.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Sum*

*A. Sing. Fueram, I had-been ; fueras, thou hadst been ; fuerat, he had been : Plur. Fueramus, we had been ; fueratis, ye had been ; fuerant, they had been.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Sum?*

*A. Sing. Ero, I shall, or will be ; eris, thou shalt, or wilt be ; erit, he shall, or will be : Plur. Erimus, we shall, or will be ; eritis, ye shall, or will be ; erunt, they shall, or will be.*

*Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Sum?*

*A. Sing. Sis, es, esto, be thou ; sit, esto, be he, or let him be : Plur. Simus, be we, or let us be ; sitis, este, estote, be ye ; sint, sunt, be they, or let them be.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Sum?*

*A. Sing. Sim, I may be ; sis, thou mayest be ; sit, he may be : Plur. simus, we may be ; sitis, ye may be ; sint, they may be.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Sum?*

*A. Sing. Essem, I might be ; esses, thou mightest be ; esset, he might be : Plur. Essemus, we might be ; essetis, ye might be ; essent, they might be.*



**Q.** What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Sum?

**A.** Sing. *Fuerim*, I might have been ; *fuero*, thou mightest have been ; *fuero*, he might have been : Plur. *Fuerimus*, we might have been ; *fuerois*, ye might have been ; *fuero*, they might have been.

**Q.** What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Sum?

**A.** Sing. *Fuissem*, I might have had been ; *fuissetis*, thou mightest have had been ; *fuissetis*, he might have had been : Plur. *Fuissemus*, we might have had been ; *fuissetis*, ye might have had been ; *fuissetis*, they might have had been.

**Q.** What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Sum?

**A.** Sing. *Fuero*, I may be hereafter ; *fuero*, thou mayest be hereafter ; *fuero*, he may be hereafter : Plur. *Fuerimus*, we may be hereafter ; *fuerois*, ye may be hereafter ; *fuero*, they may be hereafter.

**Q.** What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Sum?

**A.** *Esse*, to be.

**Q.** What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect Tense and Preterpluperfect Tense of Sum?

**A.** *Fuisse*, to have or had been.

**Q.** What is the Infinitive Mood Future Tense of Sum?

**A.** *Fore, vel futurum esse*, to be hereafter.

## Verbs in Or.

**Q.** After what Examples are Verbs in Or of the four Conjugations declined?

**A.** After these Examples, viz. *Amor*, I am loved ; *Doceor*, I am taught ; *Legor*, I am read ; and *Audior*, I am heard.

**Q.** Decline *Amor*.

**A.** *Amor*, *amaris vel amare*, *amatus sum vel fui*, *amari*, *amatus*, *amandus*, to be loved.

Q. Decline Doceor.

A. Doceor, doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus, *to be taught.*

Q. Decline Legor.

A. Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus, *to be read.*

Q. Decline Audior.

A. Audior, audiris vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus, *to be heard.*

### Amor.

Q. WHAT is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amor*, I am loved; *amaris vel amare*, thou art loved; *amatur*, he is loved: Plur. *Amamur*, we are loved; *amamini*, ye are loved: *amantur*, they are loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amabar*, I was loved; *amabaris vel amabare*, thou wast loved; *amabatur*, he was loved: Plur. *Amabamur*, we were loved; *amabamini*, ye were loved; *amabantur*, they were loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amatus sum vel fui*, I have been loved; *amatus es vel fuisti*, thou hast been loved; *amatus est vel fuit*, he hath been loved: Plur. *Amati sumus vel fuimus*, we have been loved; *amati estis, vel fuistis*, ye have been loved; *amati sunt, fuerunt vel fuere*, they have been loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amatus eram vel fueram*, I had been loved; *amatus eras vel fueras*, thou hadst been loved; *amatus erat vel fuerat*, he had been loved: Plur. *Amati eramus vel fueramus*, we had been loved; *amati eratis vel fueratis*, ye had been loved.

*ratis*, ye had been loved ; *amati erant vel fuerant*, they had been loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amabor*, I shall or will be loved ; *amaberis vel amabere*, thou shalt or wilt be loved ; *amabitur*, he shall or will be loved : Plur. *Amabimur*, we shall or will be loved ; *amabimini*, ye shall or will be loved ; *amabuntur*, they shall or will be loved.

Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Amor ?

A. Sing. *Amare*, *amator*, be thou loved ; *ametur*, *amator*, let him be loved : Plur. *Amemur*, let us be loved ; *amamini*, *amamini*, be ye loved ; *amentur*, *amantor*, let them be loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Amor ?

A. Sing. *Amer*, I may be loved ; *ameris vel amere*, thou mayest be loved ; *ametur*, he may be loved : Plur. *Amemur*, we may be loved ; *amemini*, ye may be loved ; *amentur*, they may be loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Amor ?

A. Sing. *Amarer*, I might be loved ; *amareris vel amarere*, thou mightest be loved ; *amaretur*, he might be loved : Plur. *Amaremur*, we might be loved ; *amaremini*, ye might be loved ; *amarentur*, they might be loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Amor ?

A. Sing. *Amatus sim vel fuerim*, I might have been loved ; *amatus sis vel fueris*, thou mightest have been loved ; *amatus sit vel fuerit*, he might have been loved : Plur. *Amati simus vel fuerimus*, we might have been loved ; *amati sitis vel fueritis*, ye might have been loved ; *amati sint vel fuerint*, they might have been loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Amor ?

A. Sing. *Amatus essem vel fuisssem*, I might have had been loved ; *amatus esses vel fuisses*, thou mightest have had been loved ; *amatus esset vel fuisset*, he might have had been loved : Plur. *Amati essemus vel fuisssemus*, we might have had been loved ; *amati essetis vel fuissetis*, ye might have had been loved ; *amati essent vel fuissent*, they might have had been loved.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Amor ?*

A. Sing. *Amatus ero vel fuero*, I may be loved hereafter ; *amatus eris vel fueris*, thou mayest be loved hereafter ; *amatus erit vel fuerit*, he may be loved hereafter : Plur. *Amati erimus vel fuerimus*, we may be loved hereafter ; *amati eritis vel fueritis*, ye may be loved hereafter ; *amati erunt vel fuerint*, they may be loved hereafter.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Amor ?*

A. *Amari*, to be loved.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Amor ?*

A. *Amatum esse vel fuisse*, to have or had been loved.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Future Tense of Amor ?*

A. *Amatum iri vel amandum esse*, to be loved hereafter.

Q. *What is the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense of Amor ?*

A. *Amatus*, loved.

Q. *What is the Participle of the Future Tense of Amor ?*

A. *Amandus*, to be loved.

### Doceor.

Q. *WHAT is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Doceor ?*

A. Sing. *Doceor*, I am taught ; *doceris vel docere*, thou art taught ; *docetur*, he is taught : Plur. *Docemur*, we

we

we are taught; *docemini*, ye are taught; *docentur*, they are taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Doceor?

A. Sing. *Docebar*, I was taught; *docebaris vel docebare*, thou wast taught; *docebatur*, he was taught: Plur. *Docebamur*, we were taught; *docebamini*, ye were taught; *docebantur*, they were taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Doceor?

A. Sing. *Doctus sum vel fui*, I have been taught; *doctus es vel fuisti*, thou hast been taught; *doctus est vel fuit*, he hath been taught: Plur. *Docti sumus vel fuimus*, we have been taught; *docti estis vel fuistis*, ye have been taught; *docti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere*, they have been taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Doceor?

A. Sing. *Doctus eram vel fueram*, I had been taught; *doctus eras vel fueras*, thou hadst been taught; *doctus erat vel fuerat*, he had been taught: Plur. *Docti eramus vel fueramus*, we had been taught; *docti eratis vel fueratis*, ye had been taught; *docti erant vel fuerant*, they had been taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Doceor?

A. Sing. *Docebor*, I shall or will be taught; *doceberis vel docebere*, thou shalt or will be taught; *docebitur*, he shall or will be taught: Plur. *Docebitur*, we shall or will be taught; *docebitur*, ye shall or will be taught; *docebuntur*, they shall or will be taught.

Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. *Docere*, *docetor*, be thou taught; *doceatur*, *docetor*, let him be taught: Plur. *Doceamur*, let us be taught; *docemini*, *doceminor*, be ye taught; *doceantur*, *docentor*, let them be taught.

Q. What



Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Doceor ?

A. Sing. *Docear*, I may be taught ; *docearis vel doceare*, thou mayest be taught ; *doceatur*, he may be taught : Plur. *Doceamur*, we may be taught ; *doceamini*, ye may be taught ; *doceantur*, they may be taught.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Doceor ?

A. Sing. *Docerer*, I might be taught ; *docereris vel docerere*, thou mightest be taught ; *doceretur*, he might be taught : Plur. *Doceremur*, we might be taught ; *doceremini*, ye might be taught ; *docerentur*, they might be taught.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Doceor ?

A. Sing. *Doctus sim vel fuerim*, I might have been taught ; *doctus si vel fueris*, thou mightest have been taught ; *doctus sis vel fueris*, he might have been taught : Plur. *Docti simus vel fuerimus*, we might have been taught ; *docti sitis vel fueritis*, ye might have been taught ; *docti sint vel fuerint*, they might have been taught.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Doceor ?

A. Sing. *Doctus essem vel fuissim*, I might have had been taught ; *doctus esses vel fuisses*, thou mightest have had been taught ; *doctus esset vel fuisset*, he might have had been taught : Plur. *Docti essemus vel fuissimus*, we might have had been taught ; *docti essetis vel fuissetis*, ye might have had been taught ; *docti essent vel fuissent*, they might have had been taught.

Q. What is the Potential Mood future Tense of Doceo ?

A. Sing. *Doctus ero vel fuero*, I may be taught hereafter ; *doctus eris vel fueris*, thou mayest be taught hereafter ; *doctus erit vel fuerit*, he may be taught hereafter : Plur. *Docti erimus vel fuerimus*, we may be taught hereafter ; *docti eritis vel fueritis*, ye may be taught hereafter ; *docti erunt vel fuerint*, they may be taught hereafter.

Q. What

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Doceor ?

A. *Doceri*, to be taught.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Doceor ?

A. *Doctum esse vel fuisse*, to have or had been taught.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future Tense of Doceor ?

A. *Doctum iri vel docendum esse*, to be taught hereafter.

Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense of Doceor ?

A. *Doctus*, taught.

Q. What is the Participle of the Future Tense in *us* of Doceor ?

A. *Docendus*, to be taught.

### Legor.

Q. WHAT is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Legor ?

A. Sing. *Legor*, I am read ; *legeris vel legere*, thou art read ; *legitur*, he is read : Plur. *Legimur*, we are read ; *legimini*, ye are read ; *leguntur*, they are read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Legor ?

A. Sing. *Legebar*, I was read ; *legebaris vel legebare*, thou wast read ; *legebatur*, he was read : Plur. *Legebamur*, we were read ; *legebamini*, ye were read ; *legebantur*, they were read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Legor ?

A. Sing. *Lectus sum vel fui*, I have been read ; *lectus es vel fuisti*, thou hast been read ; *lectus est vel fuit*, he hath been read : Plur. *Lecti sumus vel fuimus*, we have been read ; *lecti estis vel fuistis*, ye have been read ; *lecti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere*, they have been read.

Q. What

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Legor ?*

A. Sing. *Lectus eram vel fueram*, I had been read ; *lectus eras vel fueras*, thou hadst been read ; *lectus erat vel fuerat*, he had been read ; Plur. *Lecti eramus vel fueramus*, we had been read ; *lecti eratis vel fueratis*, ye had been read ; *lecti erant vel fuerant*, they had been read.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Legor ?*

A. Sing. *Legar* I shall, or will be read ; *legeris vel legere*, thou shalt or wilt be read ; *legetur*, he shall or will be read ; Plur. *Legemur*, we shall or will be read ; *legimini*, ye shall or will be read ; *legentur*, they shall or will be read.

Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Legor ?*

A. Sing. *Legere*, legitor, be thou read ; *legatur*, legitur, let him be read ; Plur. *Legamur*, let us be read ; *legimini*, legiminor, be ye read ; *legantur*, leguntor, let them be read.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Legor ?*

A. Sing. *Legar*, I may be read ; *legaris vel legare*, thou mayest be read ; *legatur*, he may be read ; Plur. *Legamur*, we may be read ; *legamini*, ye may be read ; *legantur*, they may be read.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Legor ?*

A. Sing. *Legerer*, I might be read ; *legereris vel legerere*, thou mightest be read ; *legeretur*, he might be read ; Plur. *Legeremur*, we might be read ; *legeremini*, ye might be read ; *legerentur*, they might be read.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Legor ?*

A. Sing. *Lectus sim vel fuerim*, I might have been read ; *lectus sis vel fueris*, thou mightest have been read ; *lectus sit vel fuerit*, he might have been read ; Plur. *Lecti simus vel fuerimus*, we might have been read ; *lecti sitis vel fueritis*, ye might have been read ; *lecti sint vel fuerint*, they might have been read.

Q. *What*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Legor ?*

*A. Sing. Lectus essem vel fuisset, I might have had been read ; lectus esses vel fuisses, thou mightest have had been read ; lectus esset vel fuisset, he might have had been read : Plur. Lecti essemus vel fuisset, we might have had been read ; lecti essetis vel fuissetis, ye might have had been read ; lecti essent vel fuissent, they might have had been read.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Legor ?*

*A. Sing. Lectus ero vel fuero, I may be read hereafter ; lectus eris vel fueris, thou mayest be read hereafter ; lectus erit vel fuerit, he may be read hereafter : Plur. Lecti erimus vel fuerimus, we may be read hereafter ; lecti eritis vel fueritis, ye may be read hereafter ; lecti erunt vel fuerint, they may be read hereafter.*

*A. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Legor ?*

*A. Legi, to be read.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect Tense and Preterpluperfect Tense of Legor ?*

*A. Lectum esse vel fuisse, to have or had been read.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood future Tense of Legor ?*

*A. Lectum iri vel legendum esse, to be read hereafter.*

*Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense of Legor ?*

*A. Lectus, read.*

*Q. What is the Participle of the future Tense of Legor ?*

*A. Legendus, to be read.*

### Audior.

*Q. WHAT is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Audior ?*

*A. Sing. Audior, I am heard ; audiris vel audire, thou art heard ; auditur, he is heard : Plur. Audimur, we are heard ; audimini, ye are heard ; audiuntur, they are heard.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Audior ?*

*A. Sing.*

*A. Sing. Audiebar, I was heard ; audiebaris, vel audiebare, thou wast heard ; audiebatur, he was heard : Plur. Audiebamur, we were heard ; audebamini, ye were heard ; audiebantur, they were heard.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Auditor ?*

*A. Sing. Auditus sum, vel fui, I have been heard ; auditus es, vel fuisti, thou hast been heard ; auditus est, vel fuit, he has been heard : Plur. Auditi sumus vel fuimus, we have been heard ; auditi estis, vel fuistis, ye have been heard ; auditi sunt, fuerunt, vel fuere, they have been heard.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Auditor ?*

*A. Sing. Auditus eram vel fueram, I had been heard ; auditus eras, vel fueras, thou hadst been heard ; auditus erat, vel fuerat, he had been heard : Plur. Auditi eramus, vel fueramus, we had been heard ; auditi eratis, vel fueratis, ye had been heard ; auditi erant, vel fuerant, they had been heard.*

*Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Auditor ?*

*A. Sing. Audiar. I shall or will be heard ; audieris, vel audiere, thou shalt or wilt be heard ; audietur, he shall or will be heard : Plur. Audiemur, we shall or will be heard ; audiemini, ye shall or will be heard ; audientur, they shall or will be heard.*

*Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Auditor ?*

*A. Sing. Audire, auditor, be thou heard ; audiatur auditor, let him be heard : Plur. Audiamur, be we heard ; audimini, audimino, be ye heard ; audiantur, audiantur, let them be heard.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Auditor ?*

*A. Sing. Audiar, I may be heard ; audiaris, vel audiare, thou mayest be heard ; audiat, he may be heard : Plur. Audiamur, we may be heard ; audiamini, ye may be heard ; audiantur, they may be heard.*



Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Audior ?

A. Sing. *Audirer*, I might be heard ; *audireris*, vel *audirere*, thou mightest be heard ; *audiretur*, he might be heard : Plur. *Audiremur*, we might be heard ; *audiremini*, ye might be heard ; *audirentur*, they might be heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Audior ?

A. Sing. *Auditus sim*, vel *fuerim*, I might have been heard ; *auditus sis*, vel *fueris*, thou mightest have been heard ; *auditus sit*, vel *fuerit*, he might have been heard : Plur. *Auditi simus*, vel *fuerimus*, we might have been heard ; *auditi sitis*, vel *fueritis*, ye might have been heard ; *auditi sint*, vel *fuerint*, they might have been heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Audior ?

A. Sing. *Auditus essem* vel *fuissem*, I might have had been heard ; *auditus esses*, vel *fuisesses*, thou mightest have had been heard ; *auditus esset*, vel *fuisset*, he might have had been heard : Plur. *Auditi essemus*, vel *fuissemus*, we might have had been heard ; *auditi essetis*, vel *fuissetis*, ye might have had been heard ; *auditi essent*, vel *fuisSENT*, they might have had been heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Audior ?

A. Sing. *Auditus ero*, vel *fuero*, I may be heard hereafter ; *auditus eris*, vel *fueris*, thou mayest be heard hereafter ; *auditus erit*, vel *fuerit*, he may be heard hereafter : Plur. *Auditi erimus*, vel *fuerimus*, we may be heard hereafter ; *auditi eritis*, vel *fueritis*, ye may be heard hereafter ; *auditi erunt*, vel *fuerint*, they may be heard hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Audior ?

A. *Audiri*, to be heard.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Audior ?

A. *Auditum esse*, vel *fuisse*, to have or had been heard.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future Tense of Audior ?

A. *Audi-*

*A. Auditum iri, vel audiendum esse, to be heard here. after.*

*Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense of Audior?*

*A. Auditus, heard.*

*Q. What is the Participle of the Future Tense of Audior?*

*A. Audiendus, to be heard.*

### Certain Verbs irregular.

*Q. Which be the Verbs going out of Rule, or which are declined and formed in another manner?*

*A. Possum, volo, nolo, malo, edo, fero, fio, feror*

*Q. Decline Possum, to may or can, or to be able.*

*A. Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens.*

*Q. Decline Volo, to will, or to be willing.*

*A. Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum, supinis caret (it wants the Supines) volens.*

*Q. Decline Nolo, not to will, or to be unwilling.*

*A. Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendum, nolendum, supinis caret, nolens.*

*Q. Decline Malo, to have rather, or to be more willing.*

*A. Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malendum, malendum, supinis caret, malens.*

*Q. Decline Edo, to eat.*

*A. Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse, edendo, edendo, edendum, esum, vel estum, esu vel estu, dens, esurus vel esturus.*

*Q. Decline Fero, to suffer.*

*A. Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus.*

*Q. Decline Fio, to be made or done.*

*A. Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendum*

*Q. Decline Feror, to be born or suffered.*

*A. Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri, tus, ferendus.*

Possūm.

Tense

Q. *WHAT is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Possūm?*

of Au

A. Sing. *Possūm*, I am able; *potes*, thou art able; *potesť*, he is able: Plur. *Possūmus*, we are able; *potesťis*, ye are able; *possunt*, they are able.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Possūm?*

ich an

A. Sing. *Poteram*, I was able; *poteras*, thou wast able; *poterat*, he was able: Plur. *Poteramus*, we were able; *poteratis*, ye were able; *poterant*, they were able.

feron

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Possūm?*

le.

A. Sing. *Potui*, I have been able; *potuisti*, thou hast been able; *potuit*, he hath been able: Plur. *Potuiimus*, we have been able; *potuistis*, ye have been able; *potuerunt*, *vel potuere*, they have been able.

volens

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Possūm?*

lling.

olendo

A. Sing. *Potueram*, I had been able; *potueras*, thou hadst been able; *potuerat*, he had been able: Plur. *Potueramus*, we had been able; *potueratis*, ye had been able; *potuerant*, they had been able.

willing

alendo

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Possūm?*

edens

estu,

A. Sing. *Potero*, I shall or will be able; *poteris*, thou shalt or wilt be able; *poterit*, he shall or will be able: Plur. *Poterimus*, we shall or will be able; *poteritis*, ye shall or will be able; *poterunt*, they shall or will be able.

ferre

Q. *Which of the Verbs Irregular have no Imperative Mood?*

aciendu

A. *Possūm*, *Volo*, and *Malo*.

ferri,

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Possūm?*

A. Sing. *Possim*, I may be able; *possis*, thou mayest be able; *possit*, he may be able: Plur. *Possimus*, we may be able;

D

able;

Possū

able; *possitis*, ye may be able; *possint*, they may be able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Possum?

A. Sing. *Possim*, I might be able; *posses*, thou mightest be able; *posseset*, he might be able: Plur. *Possimus*, we might be able; *possitis*, ye might be able; *possent*, they might be able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Possum?

A. Sing. *Potuerim*, I might have been able; *potueris*, thou mightest have been able; *potuerit*, he might have been able: Plur. *Potuerimus*, we might have been able; *potueritis*, ye might have been able; *potuerint*, they might have been able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Possum?

A. Sing. *Potuissem*, I might have had been able; *potuisses*, thou mightest have had been able: *potuisset*, he might have had been able: Plur. *Potuissemus*, we might have had been able; *potuissetis*, ye might have had been able; *potuissent*, they might have had been able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Possum?

A. Sing. *Potuero*, I may be able hereafter; *potueris*, thou mayest be able hereafter; *potuerit*, he may be able hereafter: Plur. *Potuerimus*, we may be able hereafter; *potueritis*, ye may be able hereafter; *potuerint*, they may be able hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Possum?

A. *Posse*, to be able.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect Tense and Preterpluperfect Tense of Possum?

A. *Potuisse*, to have or had been able.

Volo.

Q. *WHAT is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Volo?*

A. Sing. *Volo*, I am willing; *vis*, thou art willing; *vult*, he is willing: Plur. *Volumus*, we are willing; *vultis*, ye are willing; *volunt*, they are willing.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Volo?*

A. Sing. *Volebam*, I was willing; *volebas*, thou wast willing; *volebat*, he was willing: Plur. *Volebamus*, we were willing; *volebatis*, ye were willing; *volebant*, they were willing.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Volo?*

A. Sing. *Volui*, I have been willing; *voluisti*, thou hast been willing; *voluit*, he hath been willing: Plur. *Voluimus*, we have been willing; *voluisti*, ye have been willing; *voluerunt vel voluere*, they have been willing.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Volo?*

A. Sing. *Volueram*, I had been willing; *volueras*, thou hadst been willing; *voluerat*, he had been willing: Plur. *Volueramus*, we had been willing; *volueratis*, ye had been willing; *voluerant*, they had been willing.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Volo?*

A. Sing. *Volam*, I shall or will be willing; *voles*, thou shalt or wilt be willing; *volet*, he shall or will be willing: Plur. *Volemus*, we shall or will be willing; *velitis*, ye shall or will be willing; *volent*, they shall or will be willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Volo?*

A. Sing. *Velim*, I may be willing; *velis*, thou mayest be willing; *velit*, he may be willing: Plur. *Velimus*, we may be willing; *velitis*, ye may be willing; *velint*, they may be willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Volo?*



A. Sing. *Vellem*, I might be willing ; *velles*, thou mightest be willing ; *vellet*, he might be willing : Plur. *Vellemus*, we might be willing ; *velletis*, ye might be willing ; *vellent*, they might be willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Volo ?*

A. Sing. *Voluerim*, I might have been willing ; *volueris*, thou mightest have been willing ; *voluerit*, he might have been willing : Plur. *Voluerimus*, we might have been willing ; *volueritis*, ye might have been willing ; *voluerint*, they might have been willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Volo ?*

A. Sing. *Voluisssem*, I might have had been willing ; *voluisses*, thou mightest have had been willing ; *voluisset*, he might have had been willing : Plur. *Voluisssemus*, we might have had been willing ; *voluissetis*, ye might have had been willing ; *voluissent*, they might have had been willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Volo ?*

A. Sing. *Voluero*, I may be willing hereafter ; *volueris*, thou mayest be willing hereafter ; *voluerit*, he may be willing hereafter : Plur. *Voluerimus*, we may be willing hereafter ; *volueritis*, ye may be willing hereafter ; *voluerint*, they may be willing hereafter.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Volo ?*

A. *Velle*, to be willing.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Volo ?*

A. *Voluisse*, to have or had been willing.

Nolo.

Q. *WHAT is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Nolo ?*

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Nolo*, I am unwilling ; *non vis*, thou art unwilling ; *non vult*, he is unwilling : Plur. *Nolumus*, we are unwilling ; *non vultis*, ye are unwilling ; *nolunt*, they are unwilling.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Nolo ?*

A. Sing. *Nolebam*, I was unwilling ; *nolebas*, thou wast unwilling ; *nolebat*, he was unwilling : Plur. *Nolebamus*, we were unwilling ; *nolebatis*, ye were unwilling ; *nolebant*, they were unwilling.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Nolo ?*

A. Sing. *Nolui*, I have been unwilling ; *noluisti*, thou hast been unwilling ; *noluit*, he hath been unwilling : Plur. *Noluimus*, we have been unwilling ; *noluistis*, ye have been unwilling ; *noluerunt vel noluer*, they have been unwilling.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Nolo ?*

A. Sing. *Nolueram*, I had been unwilling ; *nolueras*, thou hadst been unwilling ; *noluerat*, he had been unwilling : Plur. *Nolueramus*, we had been unwilling ; *nolueratis*, ye had been unwilling ; *noluerant*, they had been unwilling.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Nolo ?*

A. Sing. *Nolam*, I shall or will be unwilling ; *noles*, thou shalt or wilt be unwilling ; *nolet*, he shall or will be unwilling : Plur. *Nolemus*, we shall or will be unwilling ; *noletis*, ye shall or will be unwilling ; *nolent*, they shall or will be unwilling.

Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Nolo ?*

A. *Noli*, *nolito*, be thou unwilling ; *nolite*, *nolitote*, be ye unwilling.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Nolo ?*

A. Sing. *Nolim*, I may be unwilling ; *nolis*, thou mayest be unwilling ; *nolit*, he may be unwilling : Plur. *Nolimus*, we may be unwilling ; *nolitis*, ye may be unwilling ; *nolint*, they may be unwilling.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Nolo?*

*A. Sing. Nollem, I might be unwilling; nolles, thou mightest be unwilling; nollet, he might be unwilling: Plur. Nollemus, we might be unwilling; nolletis, ye might be unwilling; nollet, they might be unwilling.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Nolo?*

*A. Sing. Noluerim, I might have been unwilling; nolueris, thou mightest have been unwilling; noluerit, he might have been unwilling: Plur. Noluerimus, we might have been unwilling; nolueritis, ye might have been unwilling; noluerint, they might have been unwilling.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Nolo?*

*A. Sing. Noluissem, I might have had been unwilling; noluisset, thou mightest have had been unwilling; noluisset, he might have had been unwilling: Plur. Noluissemus, we might have had been unwilling; noluissetis, ye might have had been unwilling; noluisset, they might have had been unwilling.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Nolo?*

*A. Sing. Noluerō, I may be unwilling hereafter; nolueris, thou mayest be unwilling hereafter; noluerit, he may be unwilling hereafter: Plur. Noluerimus, we may be unwilling hereafter; nolueritis, ye may be unwilling hereafter; noluerint, they may be unwilling hereafter.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Nolo?*

*A. Nolle, to be unwilling.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Nolo?*

*A. Noluisse, to have or had been unwilling.*

Malo.

**Q.** *WHAT* is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Malo ?

**A.** Sing. *Malo*, I am more willing ; *mauis*, thou art more willing ; *mauult*, he is more willing : Plur. *Malumus*, we are more willing ; *mauultis*, ye are more willing ; *malunt*, they are more willing.

**Q.** *What* is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Malo ?

**A.** Sing. *Malebam*, I was more willing ; *malebas*, thou wast more willing ; *malebat*, he was more willing : Plur. *Malebamus*, we were more willing ; *malebatis*, ye were more willing ; *malebant*, they were more willing.

**Q.** *What* is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Malo ?

**A.** Sing. *Malui*, I have been more willing ; *maluisti*, thou hast been more willing ; *maluit*, he hath been more willing : Plur. *Maluimus*, we have been more willing ; *maluistis*, ye have been more willing ; *maluerunt*, *vel maluere*, they have been more willing.

**Q.** *What* is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Malo ?

**A.** Sing. *Malueram*, I had been more willing ; *malueras*, thou hadst been more willing ; *maluerat*, he had been more willing : Plur. *Malueramus*, we had been more willing ; *malueratis*, ye had been more willing ; *maluerant*, they had been more willing.

**Q.** *What* is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Malo ?

**A.** Sing. *Malam*, I shall or will be more willing ; *males*, thou shalt or wilt be more willing ; *malet*, he shall or will be more willing : Plur. *Malemus*, we shall or will be more willing ; *maletis*, ye shall or will be more willing ; *malent*, they shall or will be more willing.

**Q.** *What* is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Malo ?

**A.** Sing. *Malim*, I may be more willing ; *malis*, thou mayest be more willing ; *malit*, he may be more willing : Plur. *Malimus*, we may be more willing ; *malitis*, ye may be more willing ; *malint*, they may be more willing.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Malo ?*

*A. Sing. Mallem, I might be more willing ; malles, thou mightest be more willing ; mallet, he might be more willing : Plur. Mallemus, we might be more willing ; malletis, ye might be more willing ; mallent, they might be more willing.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Malo ?*

*A. Sing. Maluerim, I might have been more willing ; malueris, thou mightest have been more willing ; maluerit, he might have been more willing ; Plur. Maluerimus, we might have been more willing ; malueritis, ye might have been more willing ; maluerint, they might have been more willing.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Malo ?*

*A. Sing. Maluisssem, I might have had been more willing ; maluisses, thou mightest have had been more willing ; maluisset, he might have had been more willing : Plur. Maluisssemus, we might have had been more willing ; maluissetis, ye might have had been more willing ; maluissent, they might have had been more willing.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Malo ?*

*A. Sing. Maluero, I may be more willing hereafter ; malueris, thou mayest be more willing hereafter ; maluerit, he may be more willing hereafter : Plur. Maluerimus, we may be more willing hereafter ; malueritis, ye may be more willing hereafter ; maluerint, they may be more willing hereafter.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Malo ?*

*A. Malle, to be more willing.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Malo ?*

*A. Maluisse, to have or had been more willing.*



## Edo.

Q. *WHAT* is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Edo*, I eat; *edis*, vel *es*, thou eatest; *edit*, vel *est*, he eateth: Plur. *Edimus*, we eat; *editis*, vel *estis*, ye eat; *edunt*, they eat.

Q. *What* is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Edebam*, I did eat; *edebas*, thou didst eat; *edebat*, he did eat: Plur. *Edebamus*, we did eat; *edebatis*, ye did eat; *edebant*, they did eat.

Q. *What* is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Edi*, I have eaten; *edisti*, thou hast eaten; *edit*, he hath eaten: Plur. *Edimus*, we have eaten; *editis*, ye have eaten; *ederunt*, vel *edere*, they have eaten.

Q. *What* is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Ederam*, I had eaten; *ederas*, thou hadst eaten; *ederat*, he had eaten: Plur. *Ederamus*, we had eaten; *ederatis*, ye had eaten; *ederant*, they had eaten.

Q. *What* is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Edam*, I shall or will eat; *edes*, thou shalt or wilt eat; *edit*, he shall or will eat: Plur. *Edemus*, we shall or will eat; *edetis*, ye shall or will eat; *edent*, they shall or will eat.

Q. *What* is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Es*, *esto*, *ede*, *edito*, eat thou; *edat*, *edito*, *esto*, eat he, or let him eat: Plur. *Edamus*, eat we, or let us eat; *edite*, *este*, *estote*, *editote*, eat ye; *edant*, *edunto*, eat they, or let them eat.

Q. *What* is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Edo?

A. Sing. *Edam*, I may eat; *edas*, thou mayest eat; *edat*, he may eat: Plur. *Edamus*, we may eat; *edatis*, ye may eat; *edant*, they may eat.

Q. *What* is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Edo?

A. *Ede-*

*A. Ederem, vel essem, I might eat; ederes, vel esses, thou mightest eat; ederet, vel esset, he might eat: Plur. Ederemus, vel essemus, we might eat; ederetis, vel essetis, ye might eat; ederent, vel essent, they might eat.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Edo?*

*A. Sing. Ederim, I might have eaten; ederis, thou mightest have eaten; ederit, he might have eaten: Plur. Ederimus, we might have eaten; ederitis, ye might have eaten; ederint, they might have eaten.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Edo?*

*A. Sing. Edissem, I might have had eaten; edisses, thou mightest have had eaten; edisset, he might have had eaten; Plur. Edissemus, we might have had eaten; edissetis, ye might have had eaten; edissent, they might have had eaten.*

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Edo?*

*A. Sing. Edero, I may eat hereafter; ederis, thou mayest eat hereafter; ederit, he may eat hereafter: Plur. Ederimus, we may eat hereafter; ederitis, ye may eat hereafter; ederint, they may eat hereafter.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect Tense of Edo?*

*A. Edere, vel esse, to eat.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Edo?*

*A. Edisse, to have or had eat.*

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood future Tense of Edo?*

*A. Esurum esse, to eat hereafter.*

### Fero.

*Q. WHAT is the Indicative Mood present Tense of Fero?*

*A. Sing. Fero, I bear or suffer; fers, thou bearest or sufferest; fert, he beareth or suffereth: Plur. Ferimus, we bear or suffer; fertis, ye bear or suffer; ferunt, they bear or suffer.*

*Q. What*

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Praterimperfect Tense of Fero?

A. Sing. *Ferebam*, I did bear or suffer; *ferebas*, thou didst bear or suffer; *ferebat*, he did bear or suffer: Plur. *Ferebamus*, we did bear or suffer; *ferebatis*, ye did bear or suffer; *ferebant*, they did bear or suffer.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Fero?

A. Sing. *Tuli*, I have born or suffered; *tulisti*, thou hast born or suffered; *tulit*, he hath born or suffered: Plur. *Tulimus*, we have born or suffered; *tulistis*, ye have born or suffered; *tulerunt*, vel *tulere*, they have born or suffered.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Fero?

A. Sing. *Tuleram*, I had born or suffered; *tuleras*, thou hadst born or suffered; *tulerat*, he had born or suffered: Plur. *Tuleramus*, we had born or suffered; *tuleratis*, ye had born or suffered; *tulerant*, they had born or suffered.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Fero?

A. Sing. *Feram*, I shall or will bear or suffer; *feres*, thou shalt or wilt bear or suffer; *feret*, he shall or will bear or suffer: Plur. *Feremus*, we shall or will bear or suffer; *feretis*, ye shall or will bear or suffer; *ferent*, they shall or will bear or suffer.

Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Fero?

A. Sing. *Fer*, *ferto*, bear thou, or suffer thou; *ferat*, *ferto*, let him bear or suffer: Plur. *Feramus*, let us bear or suffer; *ferite*, *fertote*, bear ye, or suffer ye; *ferant*, *ferunto*, let them bear or suffer.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Fero?

A. Sing. *Feram*, I may bear or suffer; *feras*, thou mayest bear or suffer; *ferat*, he may bear or suffer: Plur. *Feramus*, we may bear or suffer; *feratis*, ye may bear or suffer; *ferant*, they may bear or suffer.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Fero?

A. Sing.

*A. Sing. Ferrem*, I might bear or suffer; *ferres*, thou mightest bear or suffer; *ferret*, he might bear or suffer: *Plur. Ferremus*, we might bear or suffer; *ferretis*, ye might bear or suffer; *ferrent*, they might bear or suffer.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Fero?*

*A. Sing. Tulerim*, I might have born or suffered; *tuleris*, thou mightest have born or suffered; *tulerit*, he might have born or suffered: *Plur. Tulerimus*, we might have born or suffered; *tuleritis*, ye might have born or suffered; *tulerint*, they might have born or suffered.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Fero?*

*A. Sing. Tulissem*, I might have had born or suffered; *tulisses*, thou mightest have had born or suffered; *tulisset*, he might have had born or suffered: *Plur. Tulissemus*, we might have had born or suffered; *tulissetis*, ye might have had born or suffered; *tulissent*, they might have had born or suffered.

*Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Fero?*

*A. Sing. Tulero*, I may bear or suffer hereafter; *tuleris*, thou mayest bear or suffer hereafter; *tulerit*, he may bear or suffer hereafter: *Plur. Tulerimus*, we may bear or suffer hereafter; *tuleritis*, ye may bear or suffer hereafter; *tulerint*, they may bear or suffer hereafter.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect Tense of Fero?*

*A. Ferre*, to bear or suffer.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Fero?*

*A. Tulisse*, to have or had born or suffered.

*Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future Tense of Fero?*

*A. Laturum esse*, to bear or suffer hereafter.

### Feror.

*Q. WHAT is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Feror?*

*A. Sing. Feror*, I am born or suffered; *ferris*, *vel ferre*, thou art born or suffered; *fertur*, he is born or suffer'd:

*Plur.*

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Plur. *Ferimur*, we are born or suffered ; *ferimini*, ye are born or suffered ; *feruntur*, they are born or suffered.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Feror ?

A. Sing. *Ferebar*, I was born or suffered ; *ferebaris*, vel *ferebare*, thou wast born or suffered ; *ferebatur*, he was born or suffered : Plur. *Ferebamur*, we were born or suffered ; *ferebamini*, ye were born or suffered ; *ferebantur*, they were born or suffered.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Feror ?

A. Sing. *Latus sum*, vel *fui*, I have been born or suffered ; *latus es*, vel *fuisti*, thou hast been born or suffered ; *latus est*, vel *fuit*, he hath been born or suffered : Plur. *Lati sumus*, vel *fuimus*, we have been born or suffered ; *lati estis*, vel *fuistis*, ye have been born or suffered ; *lati sunt*, *fuerunt* vel *fuere*, they have been born or suffered.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Feror ?

A. Sing. *Latus eram*, vel *fueram*, I had been born or suffered ; *latus eras*, vel *fueras*, thou hadst been born or suffered ; *latus erat*, vel *fuerat*, he had been born or suffered : Plur. *Lati eramus*, vel *fueramus*, we had been born or suffered ; *lati eratis*, vel *fueratis*, ye had been born or suffered ; *lati erant*, vel *fuerant*, they had been born or suffered.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Feror ?

A. Sing. *Ferar*, I shall or will be born or suffered ; *fereris*, vel *ferere*, thou shalt or wilt be born or suffered ; *feretur*, he shall or will be born or suffered : Plur. *Feremur*, we shall or will be born or suffered ; *ferimini*, ye shall or will be born or suffered ; *ferentur*, they shall or will be born or suffered.

Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Feror ?

A. Sing. *Ferre*, *fertor*, be thou born or suffered ; *feratur*, *fertor*, let him be born or suffered : Plur. *Feramur*,



*mur*, let us be born or suffered ; *feramini*, *feraminor*, be ye born or suffered ; *ferantur*, *feruntor*, let them be born or suffered.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Feror ?*

A. Sing. *Ferar*, I may be born or suffered ; *feraris*, *vel ferare*, thou mayest be born or suffered ; *feratur*, he may be born or suffered : Plur. *Feramur*, we may be born or suffered ; *feramini*, ye may be born or suffered ; *ferantur*, they may be born or suffered.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Feror ?*

A. Sing. *Ferrer*, I might be born or suffered ; *ferre-  
ris*, *vel ferrere*, thou mightest be born or suffered ; *fer-  
retur*, he might be born or suffered : Plur. *Ferremur*,  
we might be born or suffered ; *ferremini*, ye might be  
born or suffered ; *ferrentur*, they might be born or suf-  
fered.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Feror ?*

A. Sing. *Latus sim*, *vel fuerim*, I might have been  
born or suffered ; *latus sis*, *vel fueris*, thou mightest  
have been born or suffered ; *latus sit*, *vel fuerit*, he  
might have been born or suffered : Plur. *Lati simus*, *vel  
fuerimus*, we might have been born or suffered ; *lati  
sitis*, *vel fueritis*, ye might have been born or suffered ;  
*lati sint*, *vel fuerint*, they might have been born or  
suffered.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Feror ?*

A. Sing. *Latus essem*, *vel fuisssem*, I might have had  
been born or suffered ; *latus esses*, *vel fuisses*, thou mightest  
have had been born or suffered ; *latus esset*, *vel fuisset*,  
he might have had been born or suffered : Plur. *Lati  
essemus*, *vel fuisssemus*, we might have had been born or  
suffered ; *lati essetis*, *vel fuissetis*, ye might have had  
been born or suffered ; *lati essent*, *vel fuissent*, they might  
have had been born or suffered.

Q. *What*

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Feror?

A. Sing. *Latus ero, vel fuero*, I may be born or suffered hereafter; *latus eris, vel fueris*, thou mayest be born or suffered hereafter; *latus erit, vel fuerit*, he may be born or suffered hereafter: Plur. *Lati erimus, vel fuerimus*, we may be born or suffered hereafter; *lati eritis, vel fueritis*, ye may be born or suffered hereafter; *lati erunt vel fuerunt*, they may be born or suffered hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect Tense of Feror?

A. *Ferri*, to be born or suffered.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Feror?

A. *Latum esse, vel fuisse*, to have or had been born or suffered.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future Tense of Feror?

A. *Latum iri, vel ferendum esse*, to be born or suffered.

## Fio.

Q. WHAT is the Indicative Mood Present Tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Fio*, I am made or done; *fis*, thou art made or done; *fit*, he is made or done: Plur. *Fimus*, we are made or done; *fitis*, ye are made or done; *fiunt*, they are made or done.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Fiebam*, I was made or done; *fiebas*, thou wast made or done; *fiebat*, he was made or done: Plur. *Fiebamus*, we were made or done; *fiebatis*, ye were made or done; *fiebant*, they were made or done.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect Tense of Fio?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Factus sum, vel fui*, I have been made or done ; *factus es, vel fuisti*, thou hadst been made or done ; *factus est, vel fuit*, he hath been made or done : Plur. *Facti sumus, vel fuimus*, we have been made or done ; *facti estis, vel fuistis*, ye have been made or done ; *facti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere*, they have been made or done.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Fio ?

A. Sing. *Factus eram, vel fueram*, I had been made or done ; *factus eras, vel fueras*, thou hadst been made or done ; *factus erat, vel fuerat*, he had been made or done : Plur. *Facti eramus, vel fueramus*, we had been made or done ; *facti eratis, vel fueratis*, ye had been made or done ; *facti erant, vel fuerant*, they had been made or done.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future Tense of Fio ?

A. Sing. *Fiam*, I shall be made or done ; *fies*, thou shalt be made or done ; *fiet*, he shall be made or done : Plur. *Fiemus*, we shall be made or done ; *fietis*, ye shall be made or done ; *fient*, they shall be made or done.

Q. What is the Imperative Mood present Tense of Fio ?

A. Sing. *Fito tu*, be thou made or done ; *fiat*, *fito*, let him be made or done : Plur. *Fiamus*, let us be made or done ; *fite*, *fitote*, be ye made or done ; *fiant*, *fiunto*, let them be made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Present Tense of Fio ?

A. Sing. *Fiam*, I may be made or done ; *fias*, thou mayest be made or done ; *fiat*, he may be made or done : Plur. *Fiamus*, we may be made or done ; *fiatis*, ye may be made or done ; *fiant*, they may be made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect Tense of Fio ?

A. Sing. *Fierem*, I might be made or done ; *fieres*, thou mightest be made or done ; *fieret*, he might be made or done : Plur. *Fieremus*, we might be made or done ;

done ; *fieretis*, ye might be made or done ; *fierent*, they might be made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect Tense of Fio ?

A. Sing. *Factus sim vel fuerim*, I might have been made or done ; *factus sis vel fueris*, thou mightest have been made or done ; *factus sit vel fuerit*, he might have been made or done : Plur. *Facti simus vel fuerimus*, we might have been made or done ; *facti sitis vel fueritis*, ye might have been made or done ; *facti sint vel fuerint*, they might have been made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Fio ?

A. Sing. *Factus essem vel fuisset*, I might have had been made or done ; *factus esses, vel fuisses*, thou mightest have had been made or done ; *factus esset, vel fuisset*, he might have had been made or done : Plur. *Facti essemus, vel fuissetmus*, we might have had been made or done ; *facti essetis, vel fuissetis*, ye might have had been made or done ; *facti essent, vel fuissent*, they might have had been made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future Tense of Fio ?

A. Sing. *Factus ero vel fuero*, I may be made or done hereafter ; *factus eris vel fueris*, thou mayest be made or done hereafter ; *factus erit vel fuerit*, he may be made or done hereafter : Plur. *Facti erimus vel fuerimus*, we may be made or done hereafter ; *facti eritis vel fueritis*, ye may be made or done hereafter ; *facti erunt vel fuerint*, they may be made or done hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present Tense and Preterimperfect Tense of Fio ?

A. *Fieri*, to be made or done.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect Tense and Preterpluperfect Tense of Fio ?

A. *Factum esse, vel fuisse*, to have or had been made or done.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future Tense of Fio ?

A. *Factum iri, vel faciendum esse*, to be made or done hereafter.

*Q. Why is the variation of the Verbs expressed according to the Potential Mood only?*

*A.* Because it is sufficient; for the Optative, the Potential, and the Subjunctive Moods are found all alike in voice, and do differ only in the sign of the Mood.

*Q. What make eo, I go, and queo, I can, in the Preterimperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood?*

*A.* Ibam, and Quibam.

*Q. What do they make in the Future Tense?*

*A.* Ibo, and Quibo.

*Q. How are they varied in all other Moods and Tenses?*

*A.* Like Verbs in *o* of the fourth Conjugation; saying that they make their Gerunds, *Eundi, eundo, eundum*: *Queundi, queundo, queundum*.

*Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood?*

*A.* The Preterpluperfect Tense of the same Mood, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future Tense of the Optative, Potential, and the Subjunctive Mood, and the Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense of the Infinitive Mood.

*Q. Give an Example.*

*A.* Of *Amavi* is formed *amaveram, amaverim, amavero*, by changing *i* into *e* short; and *amavissim, amavisse*, keeping *i* still.

*Q. How are Verbs Impersonal declined?*

*A.* Impersonals are declined throughout all Moods and Tenses in the voice of the third Person singular only.

*Q. Decline Delectat, it delighteth.*

*A.* Indic. Delectat, delectabar, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Imperat. Delectet, delectato. Potent. Delectet, delectaret, delectaverit, delectavisset, delectaverit. Infinit. Delectare, delectavisse, delectatum esse.

*Q. Decline Decet, it becometh.*

*A.* Indic. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decubit. Imperat. Deceat, deceto. Potent. Deceat, deceret,



ceret, decuerit, decuisset, decuerit. *Infin.* Deceret, decuisset.

*Q. Decline Studetur, it is studied.*

*A. Indic.* Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studium erat vel fuerat, studebitur. *Imperat.* Studeatur, studetor. *Potent.* Studeatur, studeretur, studitum sit vel fuerit, studitum esset vel fuisset, studitum erit vel fuerit. *Infin.* Studeri, studitum esse vel fuisse.

*Q. How are Impersonals known in English?*

*A.* They have commonly before their English this sign it; as *Delectat*, it delighteth, *non decet*, it becometh not.

## Of the Participle.

*Q. WHAT is the Participle?*

*A.* A Participle is a part of Speech derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, Case, and Declension; and part of a Verb, as Tense and Signification; and part of both, as Number, and Figure.

*Q. How many kinds of Participles are there?*

*A.* Four.

*Q. Which be the four kinds of Participles?*

*A.* One of the Present Tense, another of the Preter Tense, one of the Future in *rus*, and another of the Future in *dus*.

*Q. How know you a Participle of the Present Tense?*

*A.* A Participle of the Present Tense hath its English ending in *ing*, as *loving*; and its Latin in *ans*, or *ens*, as *amans*, loving; *docens*, teaching.

*Q. Whence is the Participle of the Present Tense formed?*

*A.* Of the Preterimperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last Syllable into *ns*; as *Amabam*, I did love; *amans*, loving. *Audiebam*, I did

hear, *audiens* ; hearing. *Poteram*, I was able ; *potens*, being able.

Q. How know you a Participle of the Future in *rus* ?

A. A Participle of the Future in *rus* betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive Mood of the Active Voice ; as, *Amaturus*, to love, or about to love.

Q. How is the Participle of the Future in *rus* formed ?

A. Of the latter Supine, by putting to *rus*, as *Doctus* to be taught, *Docturus*, about to teach.

Q. How know you a Participle of the Preter Tense ?

A. A Participle of the Preter Tense hath its English ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*, as *loved*, *taught*, *slain*, and its Latin in *tus*, *sus*, *xus* ; as *amatus*, loved ; *visus*, seen ; *nexus*, knit ; and one in *uus*, as *mortuus*, dead.

Q. Whence is the Participle of the Preter Tense formed ?

A. Of the latter Supine, by putting to *s* ; as of *lectus*, to be read, *lectus*, read ; except *mortuus*.

Q. How know you the Participle of the Future in *dus* ?

A. The Participle of the Future in *dus* betokeneth to suffer, like the Infinitive Mood of the Passive Voice ; as *Amandus*, to be loved.

Q. Whence is the Participle of the Future in *dus* formed ?

A. Of the Genitive Case of the Participle of the Present Tense, by changing *tis* into *dus* ; as *Amantis*, of loving, *amandus*, to be loved.

Q. What signification else is it to have ?

A. Of the Participle of the Present Tense, as *Legendis veteribus proficis*, in reading old Authors thou dost profit.

Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Active, and of a Verb Neuter, which hath the Supines ?

A. Two, one of the Present Tense, and another of the Future in *rus* ; as of *Amo*, I love, come *amans*, loving, *amaturus*, about to love ; of *Curro*, I run, *current*, running, *cursurus*, about to run.

Q. How

**Q.** How many Participles come of a Verb Passive, whose Active hath the Supines ?

**A.** Two, one of the Present Tense, another of the Future in *das* ; as of *Amor*, I am loved, cometh *amatus*, loved, *amandus*, to be loved.

**Q.** How many Participles come of a Verb Deponent ?

**A.** Three, one of the Present Tense, one of the Preter Tense, and another of the Future in *rus* ; as of *Auxilior*, I aid, cometh *auxilians*, aiding, *auxiliatus*, aided, *auxiliaturus*, about to aid.

**Q.** What if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accusative Case after it ?

**A.** Then may it form also a Participle in *dus* ; as, *loquor*, I speak, *loquendus*, to be spoken.

**Q.** How many Participles come of a Verb Commune ?

**A.** Four ; as of *largior*, to bestow, cometh *largiens*, bestowing, *largiturus*, about to bestow, *largitus*, bestowed, and *largiendus*, to be bestowed.

**Q.** How are Participles of the Present Tense declined ?

**A.** Like Noun Adjectives of three divers endings, as *Amaturus*, *amatura*, *amaturum*, &c. *Amatus*, *amata*, *amatum*, &c. *Amandus*, *amanda*, *amandum*, &c.

## Of an Adverb.

**Q.** WHAT is an Adverb ?

**A.** An Adverb is a part of Speech joyned to the Verbs, to declare their Signification.

**Q.** What Adverbs be of Time ?

**A.** *Hodie*, to day ; *cras*, to morrow ; *heri*, yesterday ; *perindie*, the next day after to morrow ; *olim*, in times past ; *aliquando*, sometimes ; *nuper*, lately ; *quando*, when.

**Q.** What Adverbs be of Place ?

**A.** *Ubi*, where ; *ibi*, there ; *hic*, here ; *isthic*, there ; *illic*, here ; *intus*, within ; *foris*, without.

**Q.** What Adverbs be of Number ?

A. *Semel*, once; *bis*, twice; *ter*, thrice; *quater*, four times; *iterum*, again.

Q. What Adverbs be of Order?

A. *Inde*, thence; *deinde*, afterwards; *denique*, lastly; *postremo*, last of all.

Q. What Adverbs be of asking or doubting?

A. *Cur*, wherefore; *quare*, wherefore; *unde*, from whence; *quorsum*, to what end; *num*, whether; *numquid*, whether.

Q. What Adverbs be of calling?

A. *Heus*, oh; *O*, so ho; *ehodum*, come hither a little.

Q. What Adverbs be of affirming?

A. *Certe*, certainly; *na*, truly; *profecto*, truly; *sane*, yes indeed; *scilicet*, yes forsooth; *inquit*, be it so; *esto*, let it be so.

Q. What Adverbs be of denying?

A. *Non*, no; *haud*, scarcely; *minime*, no; *neutiquam*, at no hand; *nequaquam*, in no wise.

Q. What Adverbs be of exhorting?

A. *Eja*, well; *age*, go to; *agite*, go ye on; *agedum*, go to a little.

Q. What Adverbs be of flattering?

A. *Sodes*, I pray thee; *amabo*, of all loves.

Q. What Adverbs be of forbidding?

A. *Ne*, not.

Q. What Adverbs are of wishing?

A. *Utinam*, I wish; *si*, if I might; *O si*, oh that; *O, oh*.

Q. What Adverbs are of gathering together?

A. *Simul*, together; *una*, in one; *non modo*, not only; *non solum*, not only.

Q. What Adverbs are of parting?

A. *Sorsim*, asunder; *sigillatim*, severally; *vicatim*, street by street.

Q. What Adverbs are of choosing?

A. *Potius*, rather; *imo*, ye a rather.

Q. What Adverbs are of a thing not finished?

A. *Pene*, almost; *fere*, almost; *prope*, near; *vix*, scarcely; *modo non*, almost.

Q. What

Q. What Adverbs are of shewing ?

A. En, lo ; ecce, behold.

Q. What Adverbs are of doubting ?

A. Forsan, peradventure ; forsitā, perhaps ; fortassis, it may be ; fortasse, as it may fall out.

Q. What Adverbs are of chance ?

A. Forte, as hap was ; fortuito, at adventure.

Q. What Adverbs are of likeness ?

A. Sic, so ; sicut, as ; quasi, as if ; seu, as ; velut, like as.

Q. What Adverbs are of quality ?

A. Bene, well ; male, ill ; docte, learnedly ; fortiter, valiantly.

Q. What Adverbs are of quantity ?

A. Multum, much ; parvum, little ; minimum, very little ; paululum, somewhat.

Q. What Adverbs are of Comparison ?

A. Tam, so ; quam, as ; magis, more ; minus, less ; maxime, most of all.

Q. What Adverbs are compared ?

A. Certain that are derived from Noun Adjectives, and Prepositions.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Docte, learnedly ; doctius, more learnedly ; doctissime, very learnedly ; of doctus, learned.

Fortiter, valiantly ; fortius, more valiantly ; fortissime, very valiantly ; of fortis, valiant.

Prope, near ; propius, nearer ; proxime, next ; of prope, nigh.

Q. When are Prepositions changed into Adverbs ?

A. When they be set alone, not having any casual word to serve unto, joyned with them.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Qui ante non cavet, post dolebit, he that bewareth not before, shall be sorry afterwards.

Coram laudare, & clam vituperare, inhonestum est ; in presence to commend one, and behind his back to dispraise him, is an dishonest point.



Q. *WHAT is a Conjunction?*

A. A Conjunction is a part of Speech that joyneth Words and Sentences together.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Copulatives?*

A. *Et*, and; *que*, and; *quoque*, also; *ac*, and; *atque*, and; *nec*, neither; *neque*, neither.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Disjunctives?*

A. *Aut*, or; *vel*, or; *vel*, either; *seu*, or; *sive*, whether.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Discretives?*

A. *Sed*, but; *quidem*, truly; *autem*, but; *vero*, but; *at*, but; *ast*, but.

A. *What Conjunctions are Causals?*

A. *Nam*, for; *namque*, for; *enim*, for; *etenim*, for; *quia*, because; *ut*, that; *quod*, because; *quum*, seeing that; *quoniam*, because; and *quando* set for *quoniam*, because.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Conditionals?*

A. *Si*, if; *sin*, but if; *modo*, so that; *dum*, so that; *dummodo*, so that.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Exceptives?*

A. *Ni*, unless; *nisi*, except; *quin*, but; *alioquin*, otherwise; *preterquam*, saving.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Interrogatives?*

A. *Ne*, whether or no; *utrum*, whether; *necne*, whether or no; *anne*, is it or no; *nonne*, is it not.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Illatives?*

A. *Ergo*, therefore; *ideo*, therefore; *igitur*, therefore; *quare*, wherefore; *itaque*, and so; *proin*, therefore.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Adversatives?*

A. *Etsi*, altho; *quanquam*, altho; *quamvis*, altho; *licet*, albeit; *esto*, suppose it be so.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Redditives?*

A. *Tamen*, yet; *attamen*, notwithstanding.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Electives?*

A. *Quam*, as; *ac*, as; *atque*, as.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Diminutives?*

A. *Saltem*, at the least; *vel*, even.

Of a Preposition.

Q. **WHAT** is a Preposition?

A. A Preposition is a Part of Speech most commonly set before other parts.

Q. *How is a Preposition set before other Parts of Speech?*

A. Either in Apposition, as *ad Patrem*; or else in Composition, as, *Indoctus*.

Q. *Which Prepositions serve to an Accusative Case?*

A. These following; to wit, *Ad*, to; *apud*, at; *ante*, before; *adversus*, *adversum*, against; *cis*, *citra*, on this side; *circum*, *circa*, about; *contra*, against; *erga*, towards; *extra*, without; *intra*, within; *inter*, between; *infra*, beneath; *juxta*, beside, or nigh to; *ob*, for; *pone*, behind; *per*, by, or thro'; *prope*, nigh; *propter*, for, or because of; *secundum*, after, or according to; *post*, after; *trans*, on the further side, or over; *ultra*, beyond; *prater*, beside; *supra*, above; *circiter*, about; *usque*, until; *secus*, by; *versus*, towards; *penes*, in the Power.

Q. *Which of these Prepositions are set after its casual Word?*

A. *Versus* and *penes*; as *Londinum versus*, towards London; *te penes*, in thy Power.

Q. *Which Prepositions serve to an Ablative Case?*

A. These following; viz. *A*, *ab*, *abs*, from or fro; *cum*, with; *coram*, before, or in Presence; *clam*, privily; *de*, *e*, *ex*, of or fro; *pro*, for; *prae*, before, or in comparison; *palam*, openly; *sine*, without; *absque*, without; *tenus*, until, or up to.

Q. *What if the casual Word joyned with *tenus* be of the Plural Number?*

A. Then shall it be put in the Genitive Case, and be set before *tenus*, as *Aurium tenus*, up to the Ears; *Genuum tenus*, up to the Knees.

Q. *When are Prepositions turned into Adverbs?*

A. When they are set alone without their casual Words.

Q. *What Prepositions serve to both Cases?*

A. *In*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*.

Q. *Give some Examples.*

A. *In* with this sign *to*, to the Accusative Case; as, *In urbem*, into the City: *In* without the sign *to*, to the Ablative Case; as, *In te spes mea est*, my hope is in thee. *Sub*

*Sub noctem*, a little before Night.

*Sub iudice lis est*, the Matter is before the Judge.

*Super lapidem*, upon a Stone.

*Super viridi fronde*, upon a green Branch.

*Subter terram*, under the Earth.

*Subter aquis*, under the Waters.

### Of an Interjection.

Q. *WHAT* is an Interjection?

A. An Interjection is a part of Speech which betokeneth a sudden Passion of the Mind under an imperfect Voice.

Q. *What Interjections are of Mirth?*

A. *Evax*, hey brave; *vah*, oh.

Q. *What Interjections are of Sorrow?*

A. *Heu*, alas; *hei*, well-a-day.

Q. *What Interjections are of Dread?*

A. *At*, aha.

Q. *What Interjections are of Marvelling?*

A. *Papa*, O strange!

Q. *What Interjections are of Disdaining?*

A. *Hem*, oh; *vah*, away.

Q. *What Interjection is of Shunning?*

A. *Apage*, away with you.

Q. *What Interjection is of Praising?*

A. *Euge*, Well done.

Q. *What Interjection is of Scorning?*

A. *Hui*, alas.

Q. *What Interjection is of Exclaiming?*

A. *Proh*, O; as *proh fidem*, O the faith, *deum*, of the Gods, *atque*, and, *hominum*, of Men.

Q. *What Interjections are of Cursing?*

A. *Va*, wo; *malum*, with a Mischief.

Q. *What Interjections are of Laughing?*

A. *Ha*, ha, he.

Q. *What Interjections are of Calling?*

A. *Eho*, ho, *soko*; *io*, oh.

Q. *What Interjections are of Silence?*

A. *Au*, hush.

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T H E

THE  
CONSTRUCTION

OF THE  
*Eight Parts of SPEECH:*

OR, THE  
SECOND PART  
OF THE  
COMMON ACCIDENCE

Examined and Explained;

AND

The Examples applied to the Rules

BY

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS,

According to the Words of the Book.

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C O N S T R U C T I O N  
O F T H E

*Eight Parts of Speech :*

O R,

The Second Part of the *ACCIDENCE*  
examin'd and explain'd by short *Questions* and *Answers*.

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The *CONCORDS* of Latin Speech.

*Q. FOR the due joyning of Words in Construction,  
how many ConCORDS are there in Latin Speech?*

*A. Three.*

*Q. What is the first Concord between?*

*A. The first Concord is between the Nominative Case  
and the Verb.*

*Q. What is the second Concord between?*

*A. The second Concord is between the Substantive  
and the Adjective.*

*Q. What is the third Concord between?*

*A. The third Concord is between the Antecedent and  
the Relative.*

The first Concord.

*Q. WHEN an English is given one to be made into  
Latin, what must he do?*

*A. Look out the Verb.*

*Q. What if there be more Verbs than one in a Sentence?*

*A. Then the first is the principal Verb.*

*Q. When*

Q. *When is not the first Verb the Principal Verb ?*

A. 1. When it is the Infinitive Mood ; or, 2. When it hath before it a Relative ; as, *that, whom, which* ; or, 3. A Conjunction ; as, *ut, that ; cum, when ; si, if*, and such others.

Q. *When one hath found the Verb, what must he do to find the Nominative Case ?*

A. Ask this Question *who or what ?* and the Word that answereth to the Question shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb.

Q. *But what sort of Verbs will not have a Nominative Case ?*

A. Verbs Impersonals.

Q. *How shall the Nominative Case be set in making or construing Latin ?*

A. The Nominative shall be set before the Verb.

Q. *But when shall the Nominative Case be set after the Verb, or the sign of the Verb ?*

A. 1. When a Question is asked ; as, *Amas tu ?* lovest thou ? *Venitne Rex ?* doth the King come ? 2. When the Verb is of the Imperative Mood ; as, *Ama tu*, love thou ; *amato ille*, let him love. 3. When this sign *it* or *there* cometh before the English of the Verb ; as, *Est liber meus*, it is my Book ; *Venit ad me quidam*, there came one to me.

Q. *What Case shall the casual Word be which cometh next after the Verb, and answereth to the Question whom, or what ?*

A. Commonly the Accusative Case.

Q. *But when shall it not be the Accusative Case ?*

A. When the Verb doth properly govern another Case after it to be construed withal.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, utere diligentia, nec sis tantus cessator, ut calcaribus indigeas* ; If thou covest to please thy Master, use Diligence, and be not so slack that thou shalt need Spurs. In this Example *magistro* is the Dative Case govern'd of *placere*, *diligentia* is the Ablative

Ablative Case govern'd of *utere*, *cessator* is the Nominative Case governed of *sis*, and *calcaribus* is the Ablative Case governed of *indigeas*, because those Verbs properly govern such Cases.

Q. How doth a Verb Personal agree with its Nominative Case?

A. In Number and Person; as, *Præceptor legit*, *vos vero negligitis*, the Master readeth, and ye regard not. *Præceptor* and *legit* are of the Singular Number and the third Person; and *vos negligitis* of the Plural Number and second Person.

Q. What must we note here concerning the Person?

A. That the first Person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Q. What Verb will many Nominative Cases singular have with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them?

A. A Verb Plural.

Q. With which Nominative Case then shall the Verb agree?

A. With the Nominative Case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Give two or three Examples.

A. *Ego & tu sumus in tuto*, I and thou be in safety. In which Example the two Nominative Cases singular *ego*, and *tu*, with the Conjunction & betwixt them, require a Verb Plural *sumus*, which agreeth with the Nominative Case *ego* in person, because the first Person is more worthy than the second,

*Tu & Pater periclitamini*, thou and thy Father are in Jeopardy. Here *tu* the Nominative Case of the second Person, and *pater* the Nominative Case of the third, having a Conjunction between them, do cause the Verb *periclitamini* to be of the Plural Number, and it is of the second Person agreeing with *tu*, because the second Person is more worthy than the third.

*Pater & Præceptor accersunt te*, the Father and the Master have sent for thee; *Pater* and *Præceptor* are the two Nominative Cases singular of the third Person, with Conjunction betwixt them, which require the Verb *accersunt* to be of the Plural Number, and the third Person, as they both are.

Q. What

**Q.** What if a Verb cometh between two Nominative Cases of divers Numbers?

**A.** Then it may indifferently agree with either of them, so that they be both of one Person; as, *Aman-tium ira amoris redintegratio est*, the falling out of Lov-ers, is the renewing of Love. *Est* being set between the two Nominative Cases *ira* of the Plural, and *redinte-gratio* of the Singular Number, agrees with *redintegratio*.

*Quid enim nisi vota supersunt?* for what remaineth saving only Prayers? *Supersunt* being set between the two Nominative Cases *quid* and *vota*, agreeth with *vota*, which is the latter of them.

*Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt;* she struck her Breast, and her Breast turned into Oak also; *Fiunt* being set between *pectus* and *robora*, agreeth with *robora*, which is the latter Nominative Case.

**Q.** What may be sometimes the Nominative Case of a Verb instead of a casual Word?

**A.** The Infinitive Mood of a Verb, or else a whole Clause foregoing, or else some Member of a Sentence; as, *Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est*, to rise betimes in the Morning is the most wholesom thing in the World. Here *Diluculo surgere* is the Nominative Case to the Verb *est*.

*Multum scire est vita jucundissima*, to know much is the most pleasant (or sweetest) Life of all. *Multum scire* is the Nominative Case to the Verb *est*.

### The second Concord.

**Q.** WHEN one hath an Adjective, what must he do to find out its Substantive?

**A.** Ask the Question *who* or *what*? and the Word that answereth to the Question shall be the Substantive to it.

**Q.** How doth the Adjective (whether it be a Noun, Pronoun or Participle) agree with its Substantive?

**A.** In

A. In Case, Gender, and Number ; as, *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur*, a sure Friend is tried in a doubtful Matter. *Amicus certus* are of the Masculine Gender, Singular Number, and Nominative Case ; *re incerta* are of the Feminine Gender, and the Ablative Case.

*Homo armatus*, a Man armed ; *Armatus* is a Participle of the Singular Number, Masculine Gender, and Nominative Case, and agreeth with its Substantive *Homo*.

*Ager colendus*, a Field to be tilled ; *Colendus* is a Participle in *dus* of the Masculine Gender, Singular Number, and Nominative Case, agreeing with *Ager*.

*Hic vir*, this Man ; *Hic* is a Pronoun Adjective of the Masculine Gender, Singular Number, and Nominative Case, agreeing with *vir*.

*Meus herus est*, it is my Master ; *Meus herus* are of the Masculine Gender, Singular Number, and Nominative Case.

Q. What is to be noted concerning the Genders ?

A. That the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Q. What Adjective will many Substantives singular have, having a Conjunction Copulative coming between them ?

A. An Adjective Plural.

Q. With which Substantive then shall that Adjective agree ?

A. With the Substantive of the most worthy Gender ; as, *Rex & Regina beati*, the King and the Queen are blessed ; there the Adjective *beati* is of the Plural Number, because there are two Substantives *Rex* and *Regina* with *&* between them ; and it is of the Masculine Gender agreeing with *Rex*, which is the more worthy, and of the Nominative Case, because the Substantives are so.



## The Third Concord.

Q. *WHEN one hath a Relative, what must he do to find out the Antecedent?*

A. Ask the Question *who* or *what*? and the Word that answereth to the Question shall be the Antecedent to it.

Q. *What is the Antecedent?*

A. The Antecedent most commonly is a Word that goeth before the Relative, and is rehearsed again of the Relative.

A. *How doth the Relative agree with its Antecedent?*

A. In Gender, Number, and Person; as, *Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur*, that Man is wise, that speaketh few Things or Words.

*Qui* the Relative is of the Masculine Gender, singular Number, and third Person, because *Vir* the Antecedent is so.

Q. *What if the Relative have for its Antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him?*

A. Then the Relative shall be put in the Neuter Gender and singular Number; as, *In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum*, I came in Season, which is the chiefest thing of all. Here *quod* is of the Neuter Gender, and singular Number, because the Reason in *tempore veni* is presumed to be so.

Q. *But what if the Relative be referred to two Clauses or more?*

A. Then the Relative shall be put in the Plural Number; as, *Tu multum dormis, & saepe potas, quae ambo sunt corpori inimica*; thou sleepest much, and drinkest often, both which things are naught for the Body: here the Relative *quae* is put in the Plural Number, because it is referred to the two Clauses foregoing, *tu multum dormis, & saepe potas*.

Q. *When is this English that a Relative?*

A. When it may be turned into this English which otherwise

otherwise it is a Conjunction, which in Latin is called *quod*, or *ut*.

Q. *How may it elegantly be put away in making Latin?*

A. By turning the Nominative Case into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood.

Q. *Give an Example or two.*

A. *Gaudeo quod tu bene vales, Gaudio te bene valere*, I am glad that thou art in good Health : the Conjunction *quod* is put away, and the Nominative Case *tu* is turned into the Accusative Case *te*, and the Verb *Vales* into the Infinitive Mood *Valere*. *Jubeo ut tu abeas, Jubeo te abire*, I bid that thou go hence ; *Ut* is put away, and the Nominative Case *tu* changed into the Accusative *te*, and the Verb *abeas* into the Infinitive Mood *abire*.

Q. *What Relative will many Antecedents singular have, having a Conjunction Copulative between them ?*

A. A Relative Plural, which shall agree with the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. *Habuit equum & mulam, quos vendidit*, he had an Horse and a Mule, which he sold.

The relative *quos* having two Antecedents before it of divers Genders, *equum* and *mulam*, is therefore of the plural Number, and agrees with *equum* in gender, because the Masculine Gender is more worthy than the feminine.

Q. *But why do you not give the Example which is set down in the Accidence ; Imperium & dignitas quæ petisti, the Rule and Dignity which thou hast required ?*

A. Because that Example doth not fitly answer to this rule, but rather to the next that followeth.

Q. *But in what things is the Neuter Gender most worthy ?*

A. In things not apt to have Life ; yea, and in such Case, tho the Substantives and Antecedents be of the masculine, or of the feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter, yet may the Adjective or Relative put in the Neuter Gender.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Arcus & calami sunt bona*, the Adjective *bona* is of the Neuter gender, tho both the Substantives *arcus* and *calami* be Masculine, because they signify things not apt to have Life.

*Arcus & calami, quæ fregisti*, the Bow and Arrows which thou hast broken; the Relative *quæ* is of the Neuter gender, tho the Antecedents be both of the Masculine, because they signify things without Life.

### The Case of the Relative.

Q. WHEN shall the Relative be the Nominative Case to the Verb?

A. When there cometh no Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb; as, *Miser est, qui nummos admiratur*, wretched is that Person, which is in love with Money. *Qui* is the Nominative Case coming before the Verb *admiratur*, because there cometh no Nominative Case betwixt them.

Q. But when there cometh a Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb, what Case shall the Relative be?

A. Such Case as the Verb will have after it; as, *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*, happy is he whom other Mens Harms do make to beware. *Quem* is the Accusative Case, because *faciunt* will have an Accusative Case after it, and *pericula* comes between *quem* and *faciunt* in construing.

Q. Can the Relative be the Substantive to the Adjective that is joyned with it, or cometh after it?

A. Yes, as well as it may be the Nominative Case to the Verb; as, *Divitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum*, love not thou Riches, which to do is the most beggarly thing in the World. *Sordidissimum* is an Adjective of the Neuter Gender, Nominative Case, and Singular Number, which agrees with the Relative *quod* put for the Substantive.

Q. W

Q. What Nouns follow the Rule of the Relative ?

A. Nouns Interrogatives and Indefinites ; as *Quis* who ; *uter* whether ; *qualis*, what sort of ; *quantus*, how great ; *quotus*, how many, &c. which evermore come before the Verb, like as the Relative doth.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Hei mihi, qualis erat*, wo is me, what one is he ! *Talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi*, he is such a one as I never saw.

*Qualis, talis*, and *qualem*, go before the Verbs *erat*, and *vidi*, as the Relative used to do.

Q. Is the Relative always governed of the Verb that it cometh before ?

A. No, but sometimes of another Word in the same Sentence.

Q. Of what then is the Relative governed ?

A. Sometimes of the Infinitive Mood that cometh after the Verb ; as *Quibus voluisti me gratis agere, egi* ; what Persons thou wouldst me to thank, I have thanked.

*Quibus* is the Dative Case governed of *agere*.

Q. What else is the Relative governed of ?

A. Sometimes of a Participle ; as, *Quibus rebus adductus id fecisti* ? with what things moved, didst thou it ?

*Quibus rebus* is the Ablative Case governed of *adductus*.

Q. Of what else ?

A. Sometimes of a Gerund ; as, *Quæ nunc non est narrandi locus*, which things at this present there is no time to tell.

*Quæ* is the Accusative Case governed of *narrandi*.

Q. Of what else ?

A. Sometimes of the Preposition set before it ; as, *Quem in locum deducta res sit vides*, into what place the matter is now brought thou seest. *Quem locum* is the Accusative Case governed of the Preposition *in*.

Q. Of what else ?

A. Sometimes of the Substantive that it doth accord with ; as, *Senties qui vir sim*, thou shalt perceive what

a Fellow I am. *Qui* agreeth with its Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number.

Q. But is *qui* a Relative in this manner of speaking?

A. No, it is rather an Indefinite.

Q. Of what else is the Relative governed?

A. Sometimes of a Noun Partitive or Distributive, as, *Quarum rerum utram minus velim, non facile possum existimare*, of the which two things whether I would with less will have, I cannot easily determine. *Quarum rerum* are the Genitive Case and Plural Number governed of *utram*.

Q. Why is the Relative sometimes put in the Genitive Case?

A. By reason of a Substantive coming next after it; as, *Ego illum non novi, cujus causa hoc incipis*; I know him not, for whose Cause thou beginnest this Matter.

*Cujus* is the Genitive Case, governed of the Substantive *causa*, that cometh next after it.

Q. Is it not otherwise governed of a Substantive?

A. Yes, sometimes; as, *Omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes*; all things shall be given thee, which thou hast need of. *Quibus* is the Ablative governed of *opus*.

Q. How is the Relative governed?

A. Sometimes of an Adverb; as, *Cui utrum obviam procedam, nondum statui*; whom whether I shall go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

*Cui* is the Dative Case governed of the Adverb *obviam*.

Q. Of what is the Relative governed when it is put in the Ablative Case with this sign than?

A. Of the Comparative Degree coming after it; as, *Utere virtute, qua nihil est melius*; use Virtue, than which nothing is better.

*Qua* is the Ablative Case governed of *melius*, which is an Adjective of the Comparative Degree.

Q. When is the Relative not governed at all?

A. When it is put in the Ablative Case absolute; as, *Quantus erat Julius Caesar, quo Imperatore, Romani primum Britanniam ingressi sunt*? how worthy a Man was Julius Caesar, under whose Conduct the Romans first entred into Britain? *Quo Imperatore* is the Ablative Case absolute.

Q. When



Q. When else is the Relative put in the Ablative Case?

A. When it signifieth an Instrument wherewith a thing is to be done; as, *Ferrum habuit, quo se occideret*, he had a Knife wherewith he would have slain himself. *Quo* is the Ablative Case of the Instrument governed of *occideret*.

Q. What if a Relative come between two Substantives of different Genders?

A. It may indifferently accord with either of them.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Avis quæ passer appellatur*, or *Avis qui passer appellatur*, the Bird which is called a Sparrow. The Relative *quæ* agrees with the former Antecedent *avis*, and *qui* with *passer* the latter.

*Estne ea Lutetia, quam nos Parisios dicimus*; or *Estne ea Lutetia, quos nos Parisios dicimus*? Is not that called *Lutetia* that we call *Paris*? The Relative *quam* agreeth with the former Antecedent *Lutetia*, and *quos* with *Parisios* the latter.

### Construction of Nouns Substantives.

Q. WHEN two Substantives come together betokening divers things, what Case shall the latter be?

A. The latter of the two Substantives shall be the Genitive Case; as, *Facundia Ciceronis*, the Eloquence of Cicero. *Opus Virgilii*, the Work of Virgil. *Amator studiorum*, a Lover of Studies. *Dogma Platonis*, the Opinion of Plato. In all which Examples are two Substantives, whereof the latter is the Genitive Case.

Q. But what if two Substantives belong both to one thing?

A. But if two Substantives belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one Case; as, *Pater meus vir amat me puerum*, my Father being a Man, loveth me a Child. *Pater* and *vir* belong both to one thing, and are both in the Nominative Case; *me* and *puerum* belong both to one thing, and are put in the Accusative Case.

Q. When the English of this Word *res* (vz. thing) is put with an Adjective, how may one make it in Latin?

*A.* One may put away *res* (thing) and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender like a Substantive; as, *Multa me impediunt*, many things have letted me. *Multa* the Adjective is put in the Neuter Gender, by leaving out *res*; for we do not say *multa res*, many things, but *multa*.

*Q.* What may an Adjective be when it is put in the Neuter Gender?

*A.* An Adjective put in the Neuter Gender may be a Substantive to an Adjective; as, *Pauca huic similia*, a few things like unto these. *Pauca*, being put in the Neuter Gender, is the Substantive to *similia*, and agreeth with it. *Nonnulla hujusmodi*, many things of like sort. *Nonnulla*, being put in the Neuter Gender, is the Substantive to *hujusmodi*.

*Q.* What if an Adjective of the Neuter Gender be put alone without a Substantive?

*A.* Then it standeth for a Substantive, and may have a Genitive Case after it, as if it were a Substantive; as, *Multum lucri*, much gain. *Multum* governs the Genitive Case *lucri*. *Quantum negotii*, how much business. *Quantum* governs the Genitive Case *negotii*. *Id operis*, that work. *Id* governs the Genitive Case *operis*.

*Q.* What Case may Words be put in, that import endowment of any quality or property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, coming after a Noun Substantive or a Verb Substantive?

*A.* In the Ablative Case or Genitive; as, *Puer bona indole*, or *Puer bona indolis*, a Child of good towardness. *Bona indole* is the Ablative Case governed of *puer*, and *bona indolis* the Genitive. *Puer boni ingenii*, or *Puer bono ingenio*, a Child of good wit. *Boni ingenii* is the Genitive Case, and *bono ingenio* is the Ablative Case, governed of *puer*.

*Q.* What Case do *Opus* and *Ufus* require?

*A.* When *Opus* and *Ufus* be Latin for need, they require an Ablative Case; as, *Opus est mihi tuo iudicio*, I have

have need of thy Judgment. *Tuo iudicio* is the Ablative Case govern'd of *Opus*. *Viginti minis usus est filio*, my Son hath need of twenty pounds. *Viginti minis* is the Ablative Case governed of *Usus*.

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## Construction of Adjectives.

### The Genitive Case.

Q. *WHAT Adjectives require a Genitive Case?*

A. Adjectives that signify *desire*, *knowledge*, *remembrance*, *ignorance*, or *forgetting*, and such other like.

Q. *Give some Examples.*

A. *Cupidus auri*, covetous of Money.

*Auri* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *cupidus*, which signifies *desire*. *Peritus belli*, expert of warfare. *Belli* is the Genitive Case governed of *peritus*, which signifies *knowledge*. *Ignarus omnium*, ignorant of all things. *Omnium* is the Genitive Case governed of *ignarus*, which signifies *ignorance*. *Fidens animi*, bold of heart. *Animi* is the Genitive Case governed of *fidens*, which signifies *courage*. *Dubius mentis*, doubtful of mind. *Mentis* is the Genitive Case governed of *dubius*, which signifies *fear*. *Memor prateriti*, mindful of that which is past. *Prateriti* is the Genitive Case governed of *memor*, which signifies *remembrance*. *Reus furti*, accused of theft. *Furti* is the Genitive Case governed of *reus*, which signifies *accusing*.

Q. *What other Adjectives govern a Genitive Case?*

A. Nouns Partitives, and certain Interrogatives, with certain Nouns of Number.

Q. *Which Nouns are Partitives?*

A. *Aliquis*, somebody; *uter*, whether of the two; *neuter*, neither of the two; *nemo*, no body; *nullus*, none; *solus*, alone; *unus*, one; *medius*, the middlemost; *quisque*, every one; *quicumque*, whosoever; *quidam*, one; and *quis* for *aliquis*, one.

Q. *What Noun is an Interrogative?*

A. *Quis*, who?

Q. *Which*

Q. Which are Nouns of Numbers ?

A. *Unus*, one ; *duo*, two ; *tres*, three ; *primus*, -the first ; *secundus*, the second ; *tertius*, the third, &c.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun Partitive with a Genitive Case.

A. *Aliquis nostrum*, some one of us. *Nostrum* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *aliquis*, a Noun Partitive.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun of Number with a Genitive Case.

A. *Primus omnium*, the first of all. *Omnium* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *Primus*, a Noun of Number.

Q. When a Question is asked, how must the Answer be made in Latin ?

A. The Answer must be made in Latin by the same Case of a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, and by the same Tense of a Verb that the Question is asked by.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Cujus est fundus ? Vicini*. Whose Ground is this ? A Neighbour's. The Noun *Vicini* that answers to the Question is of the Genitive Case, because *cujus* that asketh the Question, is of the Genitive Case.

*Quid agitur in ludo literario ? Studetur*. What do Boys in the School ? They ply their Books. The Verb *studetur* is of the present Tense, because the Verb *agitur*, by which the Question is asked, is of the present Tense.

Q. But when is the Answer not made by the same Case or Tense that the Question is asked by ?

A. (1.) When the Question is asked by *cujus*, *cuja*, *cujum* ; as, *Cuja est sententia ? Ciceronis*. Whose Saying is this ? Cicero's. *Cuja* is the Nominative Case, and *Ciceronis* is the Genitive, because the Question is made by *cujus*, *cuja*, *cujum* ; and not by *cujus* the Genitive Case of *qui*.

(2.) When a Question is made by a Word that may govern divers Cases ; as, *Quanti emisisti librum ? Parvo*. For how much bought you the Book ? For a little. *Emis-*  
*si*,

*si*, a Verb of buying, will govern the Genitive Case *quanti*, and the Ablative Case *parvo*, by different Rules.

(3.) When one must answer by one of these Possessives, *meus*, mine; *tuus*, thine; *suus*, his; *noſter*, ours; *veſter*, yours: as, *Cujus eſt domus? Non veſtra, ſed noſtra*. Whoſe Houſe is it? Not yours, but ours. *Cujus* that asketh the Queſtion is the Genitive Caſe of *qui*, and governed of the Subſtantive *domus*; and *noſtra* and *veſtra* are of the Nominative Caſe, ſingular Number, and Feminine Gender, agreeing with their Subſtantive *domus*.

Q. What Caſe do Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative degree govern?

A. Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put partitively, that is to ſay, having after them this Engliſh *of*, or *among*, require a Genitive Caſe.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Aurium mollior eſt ſiniſtra*, of the Ears the left is the ſofter. *Aurium* is the Genitive Caſe governed of *mollior*, which is of the Comparative degree.

*Cicero oratorum eloquentiſſimus*, Cicero the moſt eloquent of Orators. *Oratorum* is the Genitive Caſe governed of *eloquentiſſimus*, which is of the Superlative degree, and put partitively, as *mollior* alſo is.

Q. If Nouns of the Comparative degree have *than* or *by after them*, what Caſe do they cauſe the word following to be?

A. Nouns of the Comparative degree, having *than* or *by after them*, do cauſe the word following to be of the Ablative Caſe; as, *Frigidior glacie*, more cold than Ice. *Frigidior*, of the Comparative degree, makes *glacie*, than Ice, to be of the Ablative Caſe.

*Doctior multo*, better learned by a great deal. *Multo*, by a great deal, is the Ablative Caſe govern'd of the Noun of the Comparative degree *doctior*.

*Uno pede altior*, higher by one Foot. *Uno pede*, by one Foot, is the Ablative Caſe govern'd of the Noun of the Comparative degree *altior*.



## The Dative Case.

Q. *WHAT Adjectives require a Dative Case?*

A. Adjectives that betoken *Profit*, or *Disprofit*, *Likeness*, or *Unlikeness*, *Pleasure*, *submitting*, or *belonging* to any thing.

Q. *Give some Examples.*

A. *Labor est utilis corpori*, Labour is profitable to the Body. *Corpori* is the Dative Case govern'd of *utilis*, signifying *Profit*. *Æqualis Hectori*, equal to Hector. *Hectori* is the Dative Case govern'd of *æqualis*, signifying *Likeness*. *Idoneus bello*, fit for War. *Bello* is the Dative Case govern'd of *idoneus*, signifying *Likeness*. *Jucundus omnibus*, pleasant to all Persons. *Omnibus* is the Dative Case govern'd of *jucundus*, signifying *Pleasure*. *Parenti supplex*, suppliant to his Father. *Parentibus* is the Dative Case govern'd of *supplex*, signifying *submitting*.

*Mihi proprium*, proper to me. *Mihi* is the Dative Case govern'd of *proprium*, which signifieth *belonging* to a thing.

Q. *What other Adjectives govern a Dative Case?*

A. Adjectives of the Passive Signification in *bilis*, and Participles in *dus*.

Q. *Give an Example or two.*

A. *Flebilis*, or *flendus*, *omnibus*, to be lamented of all Men. *Omnibus* is the Dative Case govern'd of the Adjective *flebilis*, which ends in *bilis*; or of *flendus*, which is a Participle in *dus*.

*Formidabilis*, or *formidandus*, *hosti*, to be feared of his Enemy. *Hosti* is the Dative Case govern'd of the Adjective *formidabilis*, which ends in *bilis*; or of *formidandus*, which is a Participle in *dus*.

Q. *What do you mean by a Noun Participle?*

A. A Noun which is derived of a Participle, or a Participle turned into a Noun,

## The Accusative Case.

Q. *WHAT* Adjectives govern an Accusative Case?

A. Some Adjectives of Quality; as *longus*, long; *latus*, broad; *altus*, deep (or high;) *crassus*, thick: for the Word signifying the measure of *length*, *breadth*, or *thickness* of any thing, is put after Adjectives in the Accusative, and sometimes in the Ablative Case.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Turris alta centum pedes*, a Tower an hundred Foot high. *Centum pedes* are the words signifying the measure of *height*, and are put after the Adjective *alta* in the Accusative Case.

*Arbor lata tres digitos*, a Tree three Fingers broad. *Tres digitos* are the words signifying the measure of *breadth*, and are put in the Accusative Case after *lata*.

*Liber crassus tres pollices*, or *tribus pollicibus*, a Book three Inches thick. *Tres pollices* are the words that signify the measure of *thickness*, and are put after the Adjective *Crassus* in the Accusative Case, and may be put also in the Ablative Case, *tribus pollicibus*.

## The Ablative Case.

Q. *WHAT* Adjectives require an Ablative Case, and sometimes a Genitive Case?

A. Adjectives signifying *Fulness*, *Emptiness*, *Plenty*, or *Wanting*.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Copiis abundans*, abounding in wealth. *Copiis* is the Ablative Case govern'd of the Adjective (or rather the Participle) *abundans*.

*Crura thymis plena*, Thighs laden with Thyme; or rather, *crura thymo plena*, Bees having their Thighs laden with Thyme. *Thymo* is the Ablative Case govern'd of *plena*, which signifieth *Fulness*.

*Vacuus ira*, *ira*, *ab ira*, void of Anger. *Vacuus* governs the Genitive Case *ira*, or the Ablative *ira*; or *ab ira*, with a Preposition.

*Nulla*

*Nulla epistola inanis re aliqua*, no Letter not containing some matter. *Re aliqua* is the Ablative Case govern'd of *inanis*, which signifieth *Emptiness*.

*Ditissimus agri*, very wealthy in land. *Agri* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *ditissimus*, which signifieth *Plenty*.

*Stultorum plena sunt omnia*, all Places are full of Fools. *Stultorum* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *plena*, which signifieth *Fulness*.

*Quis, nisi mentis inops, oblatum respuat aurum?* Who but a Mad-man would refuse Money, when it is offered him? *Mentis* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *inops*, which signifieth *Emptiness*.

*Integer vita, scelerisque purus, non eget Mauri jaculis, nec arcu*; he that is upright in Life, and clear from Villany, doth not need the Moor's Dart, nor Bow. *Vita* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *integer*, and *sceleris* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *purus*, because these Adjectives signify *Emptiness*.

*Expers omnium*, void of all things. *Omnium* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *expers*, which signifieth *Emptiness*.

*Corpus inane anima*, a Body without a Soul. *Anima* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *inane*, which signifieth *Emptiness*.

Q. What other Adjectives govern an Ablative Case?

A. These Adjectives *dignus*, worthy; *indignus*, unworthy; *præditus*, endued; *captus*, deprived; *contentus*, content; with such others.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Dignus honore*, worthy of Honour. *Captus oculis*, deprived of Eyes. *Virtute præditus*, endued with Virtue. *Paucis contentus*, content with few things.

Q. Which of these may have an Infinitive Mood of a Verb, instead of the Ablative Case?

A. *Dignus*, *indignus*, and *contentus*.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Dignus*

A. *Dignus laudari*, worthy to be praised. *Contentus in pace vivere*, content to live in peace.

## Construction of Pronouns.

Q. *WHEN* are these Genitive Cases of the Primitives *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, and *vestri*, to be used?

A. When Suffering and Passion is signified; as, *Pars tui*, part of thee. *Amor mei*, the love of me.

Q. But when are *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noſter* and *veſter* to be used?

A. When Possession is signified; as, *Ars tua*, thy skill. *Imago tua*, thy Image.

Q. When are these Genitive Cases *noſtrum* and *veſtrum* to be used?

A. After Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives; as, *Nemo veſtrum*, none of you; *aliquis noſtrum*, some of us; *major veſtrum*, the bigger of you; *maximus natu noſtrum*, the eldest of us.

## Construction of the Verb; and first with the Nominative Case.

Q. *WHAT* Verbs will have such a Case after them as they have before them?

A. *Sum*, I am; *forem*, I might be; *fio*, I am made; *exiſto*, I am in being; and certain Verbs Passive; as, *dicor*, I am said; *veccor*, I am called; *ſalutor*, I am saluted; *appellor*, I am called; *habeor*, I am accounted; *reſtimor*, I am esteemed; *videor*, I am seen; with others like.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Fama eſt malum*, Fame is an evil thing. *Malum* the Nominative Case after *eſt*, as *fama* is before it.

*Malus*

*Malus cultura fit bonus*, an evil Person by due ordering (or governance) is made good. *Bonus* is the Nominative Case after *fit*, as *malus* is before it.

*Cræsus vocatur dives*, *Cræsus* is called rich. *Dives* is the Nominative Case after *vocatur*, as *Cræsus* is before it.

*Horatius salutatur Poeta*, *Horace* is saluted by the name of Poet. *Poeta* is the Nominative Case after *salutatur*, as *Horatius* is before it.

*Malo te divitem esse, quàm haberi*, I had rather thou wert rich indeed, than so accounted. *Divitem* is the Accusative Case after *esse*, as *te* is before it.

Q. What other Verbs may have after them a Nominative Case of a Noun or Participle, declaring the manner or circumstance of the doing or suffering, as they have a Nominative Case of the doer or sufferer?

A. Verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, resting or doing, which are properly called Verbs of gesture; as, *Eo*, I go; *incedo*, I walk; *curro*, I run; *sedeo*, I sit; *appareo*, I appear; *bibo*, I drink; *cubo*, I lie down; *studeo*, I study; *dormio*, I sleep; *somnio*, I dream.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Incedo claudus*, I go lame. *Claudus* is the Noun declaring the manner how I go. *Petrus dormit securus*, *Peter* sleepeth void of care. *Securus* is the Noun declaring how *Peter* sleepeth. *Tu cubas supinus*, thou liest with thy face upwards. *Supinus* is the Noun declaring the manner how thou liest. *Somnias vigilans*, thou dreamest waking. *Vigilans* is a Participle declaring the manner how thou dreamest. *Studet stans*, study thou standing. *Stans* is the Participle declaring in what posture thou must study.

Q. May not these Verbs have before them and after them an Accusative Case?

A. Yes sometimes; as, *Non decet quenquam meius currentem aut mandentem*, it doth not become a man to piss running, or eating. *Currentem* is a Participle declaring the circumstance or manner of doing, and

agreed



agrees with *quenquam*, which signifieth the Doer; and therefore is put in the same Case with it.

**Q.** When shall the Word that goeth before the Verb, and the Word that cometh after it, be put both in one Case, whether the Verb be transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the Verb be?

**A.** Generally when the Word that goeth before the Verb, and the Word that cometh after the Verb, belong both to one thing; that is to say, have respect either to other, or depend either on the other.

**Q.** Give some Examples.

**A.** *Loquor frequens*, I speak often: *Ego* and *frequens* belong both to one thing. *Taceo multus*, I hold my peace much: *Ego*, understood before *taceo*, and *multus* belong both to one thing. *Scribo epistolas rarissimus*: I write Letters very seldom. *Ego* and *rarissimus* belong both to one thing. *Ne assuescas bibere vinum jejunos*, accustom not thy self to drink Wine next thy heart, or not having eaten somewhat before: *Tu* and *jejunos* belong both to one thing, and therefore they are put both in one case, as the other also before-mentioned.

### The Genitive Case.

**Q.** WHEN doth this Verb *Sum*, I am, cause the Noun, Pronoun, and Participle following to be put in the Genitive Case?

**A.** When it betokeneth or importeth Possession, owning, or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a Token, Property, Duty, or Guise.

**Q.** Give some Examples.

**A.** *Hec vestis est Patris*, this Garment is my Father's: *Patris* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *est*, because it signifieth owning. *Insapientis est dicere*, Non putaram, it is the Property of a Fool to say, I had not thought: *Insapientis* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *est*, because it signifies a Property. *Extrema est dementia discere nediscenda*, it is a Point of the greatest Folly in the

World to learn things that must afterwards be unlearned : *Extrema dementia* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *est*, because it signifieth a *Property*. *Orantis est nihil nisi coelestia cogitare*, it is the Duty of a Man that is saying his Prayers, to have his Mind on nothing but heavenly things : *Orantis* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *est*, because it signifieth a *Duty*.

Q. But what Pronouns shall in such manner of speaking be used in the Nominative Case ?

A. *Meus*, mine ; *tuus*, thine ; *suus*, his ; *noſter*, ours ; and *veſter*, yours.

Q. Give ſome Examples.

A. *Hic codex eſt meus*, this Book is mine : *Meus* is the Nominative Caſe, and agreeth with *codex*. *Hac domus eſt veſtra*, this Houſe is yours : *Veſtra* agreeth with *domus*. *Non eſt mentiri meum*, it is not my Guiſe (or Property) to lie : *Meum* agreeth with *officium* underſtood. *Noſtrum eſt injuriam non inferre*, it is our part to do no wrong : *Noſtrum* agreeth with *officium* underſtood. *Tuum eſt omnia juxta pati*, it is thy Part (or Duty) to ſuffer all things alike : *Tuum* agreeth with *officium* underſtood.

Q. What Caſe do Verbs govern that betoken to eſteem or regard ?

A. Verbs that betoken to eſteem or regard, require a Genitive Caſe betokening *Value*.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Parvi ducitur probitas*, honeſty is reckon'd little worth : *Parvi* is the Genitive Caſe of the *Value*, govern'd of *ducitur*, which ſignifies to eſteem. *Maximi penditur nobilitas*, nobleneſs of birth is very much regarded : *Maximi* is the Genitive Caſe of the *value*, govern'd of *penditur*, which ſignifieth to regard.

Q. What Caſe do Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, acquitting, or aſſoiling, govern ?

A. They will have a Genitive Caſe of the *Crime*, or of the *Cauſe*, or of the thing that one is accuſed, condemned,

damned, or warned of; or else an Ablative most commonly without a Preposition.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Hic furti se alligat, vel furto*, this Fellow chargeth himself with Theft: *Furti* is the Genitive Case of the Crime that one is accused of, govern'd of *alligat*, which is a Verb of accusing, and may be made by the Ablative Case *furto*. *Admonuit me errati, vel errato*, he advised me of a Mistake: *Errati* is the Genitive Case of the thing that one is advised of, govern'd of *admonuit*, which is a Verb of warning, and may be made also by the Ablative Case *errato*. *De pecuniis repetundis damnatus est*, he was condemned of Money unlawfully taken: *Pecuniis repetundis* is the Ablative Case of the Crime that one is condemned of, and is govern'd of the Verb *damnatus est*, with the Preposition *de* before it.

Q. What Case do *satago*, to have enough to do; *misereor*, to be merciful; and *misereasco*, to take pity on, require?

A. *Satago*, *misereor*, and *misereasco*, require a Genitive Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Rerum suarum satagit*, he hath enough to do of his own matters: *Rerum* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *satagit*. *Miserere mei, Deus*, God be merciful unto me; *Mei* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *miserere*.

Q. What Case will *reminiscor*, to remember; *obliviscor*, to forget; *recordor*, to call to mind; and *memini*, to remember, have?

A. *Reminiscor*, *obliviscor*, *recordor*, and *memini*, Will have a Genitive or an Accusative Case.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Reminiscor historia*, I remember the History: *Historia* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *reminiscor*. *Obliviscor carminis*, I forget the Song: *Carminis* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *obliviscor*: *Recordor pueritiam*, I call to mind my Childhood: *Pueritiam* is the Accusative Case govern'd of *Recordor*. *Obliviscor lectionem*, I

forget my Lesson : *Lektionem* is the Accusative Case govern'd of *Obliviscor*. *Memini tui, vel te*, I remember thee : *Tui* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *memini*, and it may be made by the Accusative Case *te*. *Memini de te*, I make mention of thee : *Memini* governs the Ablative Case with a Preposition, but in another Sense. *Egeo, or indigeo, tui, vel te*, I have need of thee : *Tui* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *egeo, or indigeo*, which may be made by the Ablative Case *te* ; but this Example belongs properly to the Rule of Verbs of Plenty and Scarceness, which followeth. *Potior urbis*, I conquer the City. *Potior voto*, I obtain my Desire. *Potior* governs a Genitive and an Ablative Case, but in different Significations.

### The Dative Case.

Q. *WHAT Verbs will have a Dative Case ?*

A. All manner of Verbs put *acquisitively*.

Q. *When are Verbs put acquisitively ?*

A. When they have these Tokens *to* or *for* after them.

Q. *Give an Example or two.*

A. *Non omnibus dormio*, I sleep not to all Men: *Omnibus* is the Dative Case govern'd of *dormio*, being put *acquisitively*. *Huic habeo, non tibi* ; I have it for this Man, and not for thee. *Huic* and *tibi* are Dative Cases govern'd of *habeo*, being put *acquisitively*.

Q. *What Verbs do belong to this Rule ?*

A. Those that betoken *Profit*, or *Disprofit* ; as, *Commodo*, to do a Pleasure ; *incommodo*, to do a Displeasure ; *noceo*, to hurt : Or those that signify to compare : as, *comparo, compono, consero*, to compare : To give or restore ; as, *dono*, to bestow ; *reddo*, to restore ; *resero*, to restore : To promise, or pay ; as, *promitto*, to promise ; *polliceor*, to assure ; *solvo*, to pay : To command, or shew ; as, *Impero*, to command ; *indico*, to declare ; *monstro*, to shew : To trust ; as, *fido*, to trust ; *confido*, to put trust in ; *fidem habeo*, to be sure : To obey, or to be against ; as, *Obedio*, to obey ; *adulor*,

to flatter; *repugno*, to resist: To threaten, or to be angry with; as, *Minor*, to threaten; *indignor*, to chafe; *irascor*, to be angry.

Q. What other Verbs will have a Dative Case?

A. *Sum*, with its Compounds, except *possum*. Also Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, and *male*; as, *satisfacio*, to satisfy; *benefacio*, to do well; *malefacio*, to do ill. And finally, certain Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, *præ*, before; *ad*, to; *con*, together; *sub*, under; *ante*, before; *post*, after; *ob*, for; *in*, in; and *inter*, between: as, *præluceo*, to shine before; *adjicio*, to add to; *condono*, to pardon; *suboleo*, to savour a little; *antesto*, to stand before; *posthabeo*, to put back; *objicio*, to object; *insulto*, to insult; and *interfero*, to put between.

Q. What if this Verb *Sum*, *es*, *fui*, be set for *habeo*, I have?

A. Then the Word that seemeth in English to be the Nominative Case, shall be put in the Dative; and the Word that seemeth to be the Accusative Case shall be the Nominative.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Est mihi mater*, I have a Mother. *Est* there is put for *Habeo*, I have; *mihi*, to me, for *Ego*, I; and *mater*, a Mother, for *matrem*: and so we say, *Est mihi mater*, for *Ego habeo matrem*. *Non est mihi argentum*, I have no Money: *Est* there is put for *habeo*; *mihi*, to me, for *Ego*, I; and *argentum*, Money, in the Nominative, for *argentum* in the Accusative Case: and then we say, *non est mihi argentum*, for *ego non habeo argentum*, I have no Money.

Q. But what if *Sum* be the Infinitive Mood?

A. Then the Nominative Case shall be turned into the Accusative Case; as, *Scio tibi non esse argentum*, I know thou hast no Money. Where *argentum* is the Accusative Case coming before the Infinitive Mood *esse*, which should have followed the Verb *habere*, had it been made thus in Latin; *Scio te non habere argentum*,



I know thou hast no Money ; or, I know thee not to have Money.

*Q. What if Sum have after it a Nominative and a Dative Case ?*

*A.* Then the Word that is in the Nominative Case, may be also the Dative ; so that *Sum* may, in such manner of speaking, be construed with a double Dative Case.

*Q. Give an Example or two.*

*A.* *Sum tibi presidio*, I am to thee a Safeguard : *Presidio*, which might have been the Nominative Case, is turned into the Dative, because *tibi* is the Dative ; so that *Sum* hath two Dative Cases, *tibi* and *presidio*. *Hoc res est mihi voluptati*, this thing is to me a Pleasure : *Voluptati* is the Dative Case (which might have been the Nominative) because *mihi* is the Dative Case after *est*.

*Q. Hath only Sum a double Dative Case in such manner of speaking ?*

*A.* No, for many other Verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double Dative Case ; one of the Person, and another of the Thing.

*Q. Give some Examples.*

*A.* *Do tibi vestem pignori*, I give thee my Garment for a Pawn : *Tibi* is the Dative Case of the Person, and *pignori* of the Thing, both govern'd of *do*. *Verto hoc tibi vitio*, I impute this for a Fault to thee : *Verto* governs the Dative Case *tibi*, which is of the Person, and *vitio* which is of the Thing. *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis*, thou accountest this a Commendation for thee : *Tibi* is the Dative Case of the Person, and *laudi* of the Thing, both govern'd of *ducis*.

### The Accusative Case.

*Q. WHAT Verbs are Transitives ?*

*A.* All such as have after them an Accusative Case of the Doer, or Sufferer, whether they be active, commune, or deponent.

*Q. Give*

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Ufus promptus facit*, Use makes all Men ready : *Promptus* is the Accusative Case after the Verb Active *facit* : *Femina ludificantur viros*, Women befool Men. *Viros* is the Accusative Case after the Verb deponent *ludificantur*. *Largitur pecuniam*, he bestoweth Money : *Pecuniam* is the Accusative Case following the Verb commune *largitur*.

Q. May Verbs Neuter also have an Accusative Case ?

A. Yes, Verbs Neuter may have an Accusative Case of their own Signification.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Endymionis somnum dormis*, thou sleepest Endymion's Sleep : *Dormis* will have an Accusative Case *somnum* after it. *Gaudeo gaudium*, I joy a Joy : *Gaudium* followeth *gaudeo*. *Vivo vitam*, I live a Life : *Vitam* followeth *vivo*, because it is of its own Signification.

Q. What Verbs will have two Accusative Cases after them, one of the Sufferer, another of the Thing ?

A. Verbs of asking, teaching, and araying.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Rogo te pecuniam*, I ask thee Money : *Te* the Accusative Case of the Sufferer, and *pecuniam* of the Thing, follow *Rogo* a Verb of asking. *Doceo te literas*, I teach thee Letters : *Te* the Accusative Case of the Sufferer, and *literas* of the Thing, follow *Doceo* a Verb of teaching. *Quod te jamdudum hortor*, which I have exhorted thee to a good while : *Te* is the Accusative Case of the Sufferer, and *quod* of the Thing, both which follow *hortor* a Verb of teaching. *Exuo me gladium*, I put my Sword off me : *Me* the Accusative Case of the Sufferer, and *gladium* of the Thing, do both follow *exuo* a Verb of araying.

### The Ablative Case.

Q. WHAT Ablative Case do all Verbs require ?

A. All Verbs require an Ablative Case of the Instrument (put with this sign *with* before it) or of the cause, or of the manner of doing.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Ferit eum gladio*, he striketh him with a Sword : *Gladio* is the Ablative Case of the instrument, and govern'd of *ferit*. *Taceo metu*, I hold my Tongue for fear : *Metu* is the Ablative Case of the cause, govern'd of *taceo*. *Summa eloquentia causam egit*, he pleaded with singular Eloquence : *Summa eloquentia* is the Ablative Case of the manner of doing, govern'd of *egit*.

Q. In what Case is the Word of Price put after Verbs ?

A. The word of Price is put after Verbs in the Ablative Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Vendidi auro*, I sold it for Gold : *Auro* is the word of Price put after *vendidi* in the Ablative Case. *Emptus sum argento*, I am bought for Silver : *Argento* is the word of Price, put after *emptus sum*, in the Ablative Case.

Q. What Genitive Cases are excepted, when they be put alone without Substantives ?

A. *Tanti*, for so much ; *quanti*, for how much ; *pluris*, for more ; *minoris*, for less ; *tantivis*, for so much as you will ; *tantidem*, for just so much ; *quantilibet*, for as much as you please ; *quanticunque*, for how much soever.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Quanti mercatus es hunc equum* ? for how much bought you this Horse ? *Certe pluris quam vellem*, truly for more than I would. *Quanti* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *mercatus*, and *pluris* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *mercatus sum* understood, because they are put without Substantives.

Q. What Adverbs may we always use after Verbs of Price, instead of their Casuials ?

A. *Carius*, dearer ; *vilis*, cheaper ; *melius*, better ; and *pejus*, worse.

Q. What Case will Verbs of plenty and scarceness, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading, have ?

A. An Ablative Case.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Affluis*

*A. Affluis opibus*, thou aboundest in wealth : *Opibus* is the Ablative Case govern'd of *affluis*, which signifieth Plenty. *Expleo te fabulis*, I fill thee with Tales : *Fabulis* is the Ablative Case govern'd of *expleo*, which signifieth Filling. *Spoliavit me bonis omnibus*, he plunder'd me of all my Goods : *Bonis* is the Ablative Case govern'd of *spoliavit*, which signifieth emptying. *Oneras stomachum cibo*, thou overchargest thy Stomach with Meat : *Cibo* is the Ablative Case govern'd of *oneras*, which signifieth loading. *Levabo te hoc onere*, I will ease thee of this Burden : *Onere* is the Ablative Case govern'd of *levabo*, which signifieth unloading,

Q. What other Verbs will have an Ablative Case ?

*A. Utor*, to use ; *fungor*, to exercise a Duty ; *fruor*, to enjoy ; *potior*, to obtain ; *lator*, to be glad ; *gaudeo*, to rejoice ; *dignor*, to vouchsafe ; *muto*, to change ; *munero*, to reward ; *communico*, to communicate ; *afficio*, to affect ; *prosequor*, to pursue ; *impertio*, to make partaker ; *impertior*, to be made partaker.

Q. What Verbs will have an Ablative Case with a, ab, e, ex, or de ?

*A. Verbs that betoken receiving, distance, or taking away.*

Q. Give some Examples.

*A. Accepi literas a Petro*, he received a Letter from Peter : *Petro* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *a*, govern'd of *accepi*, a Verb of receiving. *Audiui ex nuncio*, I heard by the Messenger : *Nuncio* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *ex*, govern'd of *audiui*, a Verb of receiving. *Longe distat a nobis*, he is far distant from us : *Nobis* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *a*, govern'd of *distat*, which signifieth being distant. *Eripui te à malis* : I deliver'd thee from Evils, *Malis* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *e*, govern'd of *eripui*, a Verb of taking away.

Q. When may this Ablative Case be turned into a Dative ?

*A. After Verbs of taking away ; as, Subtraxit mihi cingulum*, he snatcht my Girdle from me : *Mihi* is the Dative Case govern'd of *subtraxit*, a Verb of taking away.

*Eripuit*

*Eripuit illi vitam*, 'he took his Life violently from him : *Illi* is the Dative Case govern'd of *eripuit*, a Verb of taking away.

Q. What Ablative Case may Verbs of comparing or exceeding have?

A. An Ablative Case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Prafero hunc multis gradibus*, I prefer this Man by many degrees : *Gradibus* is the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding, and is govern'd of *prafero*, a Verb of comparing. *Paulo intervallo illum superat*, he is beyond the other but a little space : *Intervallo*, the word signifying the measure of exceeding, is the Ablative Case govern'd of *superat*, a Verb of comparing.

Q. What is the Rule of the Ablative Case absolute?

A. A Noun, or a Pronoun Substantive, joined with a Participle expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may be govern'd, shall be put in the Ablative Case absolute.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt*, the King coming, the Enemies fled : The Noun Substantive *Rege* joined with the Participle *veniente*, having no word whereof it may be govern'd, is put in the Ablative Case absolute. *Me duce, vinces*, I being Captain, thou shalt overcome : *Me*, a Pronoun Substantive, joined with the Participle *existente* understood, and having no other word whereof it may be govern'd, is put in the Ablative Case absolute.

Q. How may the Ablative Case absolute be resolved?

A. By any of these words, *dum*, whilst ; *cum*, when ; *quando*, when ; *si*, if ; *quanquam*, altho ; *postquam*, after that.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Rege veniente*, the King coming, *id est*, that is, *dum veniret rex*, whilst the King came. *Me duce*, I being Captain, *id est*, that is, *Si ego dux fuero*, if I shall be Captain.



## Construction of Passives.

Q. *WHAT* Case will a Verb Passive have after him ?

A. A Verb Passive will have after him an Ablative Case with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Virgilius legitur a me*, Virgil is read by me : *Me* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *a*, which is govern'd of *legitur*, a Verb Passive. *Tibi fama petatur*, let Fame be sought for by thee. *Tibi* is the Dative Case govern'd of *petatur*, a Verb Passive.

Q. When shall the same Ablative or Dative Case be the Nominative Case to the Verb ?

A. When the English is made into Latin by the Verb Active.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Ego lego Virgilium*, I read Virgil : *A me*, of me, is turned into *ego*. *Petas tu famam*, thou may'st seek for Fame : *Tibi* the Dative Case is here turned into the Nominative *tu*.

## Gerunds.

Q. *WHAT* Case will Gerunds and Supines have ?

A. Gerunds and Supines will have such Case as the Verbs that they come of.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Otium scribendi literas*, leisure of writing Letters : *Literas* is the Accusative Case govern'd of the Gerund *di*, *scribendi*, because the Verb *scribo*, that it comes of, will have an Accusative Case. *Ad consulendum tibi*, to provide for thee : *Tibi* is the Dative Case govern'd of the Gerund *consulendum*, because the Verb *consulo* will have a Dative Case. *Auditum Poetas*, to hear Poets :  
*Poetas*

*Poetas* is the Accusative Case govern'd of the Supine *auditus*, because the Verb *audio* governs the Accusative Case.

Q. When shall the English of the Infinitive Mood be made by the Gerund in *di* ?

A. After any of these Nouns Substantive; *studium*, a desire; *causa*, a reason; *tempus*, time; *gratia*, the cause; *otium*, leisure; *ocasio*, an occasion; *libido*, desire; *spes*, hope; *opportunitas*, opportunity; *voluntas*, will; *modus*, manner; *ratio*, a reason; *gestus*, a gesture; *satietas*, fulness; *potestas*, power; *licentia*, licence; *consuetudo*, custom; *consilium*, purpose; *vis*, power; *norma*, a rule; *amor*, the love; *cupido*, desire; *locus*, opportunity; and other like, if the Verb should be of the Active Voice.

Q. After what else is the Gerund in *di* used ?

A. After certain Adjectives; as, *cupidus visendi*, desirous of seeing. *Certus eundi*, resolved to go. *Peritus jaculandi*, skillful in darting. *Gnarus bellandi*, expert in feats of arms.

Q. When one hath an English of the Participle of the Present Tense with this Sign of or with coming after a Noun Adjective, how shall it be put in the making Latin ?

A. In the Gerund in *do*; as, *Defessus sum ambulando*, I am weary with walking; with walking is made in Latin by the Gerund in *do*, *ambulando*.

Q. When else shall the Participle of the Present Tense in making Latin, be put in the Gerund in *do* ?

A. When it cometh without a Substantive with this sign in, or by, before it.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Cesar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est*; *Cesar* got Glory by giving, by succouring, and by pardoning: The Participles giving, succouring, and pardoning, having by before them, are made in the Gerund in *do*.

In

*In apparando totum hunc consumunt diem*, they spend this whole Day in getting ready : The Participle *getting ready*, having *in* before it, is made in Latin by the Gerund in *do*.

Q. How may the same Gerund in *do* be used ?

A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *cum*, *in*, *pro*.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Deterrent a bibendo*, they deter or affright them from drinking : *Bibendo* is used with the Preposition *a*. *Ab amando*, from loving : *Amando* is used with the Preposition *ab*. *Cogitat de edendo*, he thinketh of eating : *Edendo* is used with *de*. *Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo conjuncta est*, the means of writing well is joyned with speaking : *Loquendo* is used with *cum*.

Q. When may the English of the Infinitive Mood be put in the Gerund in *dum* ?

A. When it cometh after a reason, and sheweth the cause or reason.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Dies mihi ut satis sit agendum vereor*, I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my business in ; *to do my business*, coming after the reason, or cause, I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me, and shewing the cause why I fear, is put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. How else is the Gerund in *dum* used ?

A. After one of these Prepositions *ad*, *to* ; *ob*, *for* ; *propter*, *because of* ; *inter*, *between* ; *ante*, *before*.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Ad capiendum hostes*, to take the Enemies. *Ob (vel propter) redimendum captivos*, for to redeem Prisoners. *Inter coenandum*, at Supper-time. *Ante damnandum*, before they be condemned.

Q. When one hath this English must or ought in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this Verb *Oportet*, how may it be put in Latin ?

A. In

*A.* In the Gerund *in dum*, with the Verb *est* set impersonally ; and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative Case, shall be the Dative.

*Q.* Give an Example.

*A.* *Abeundum est mihi*, I must go hence. The English *must*, that (if it had been made by *oportet*) should have been *oportet me*, I must, is made by the Gerund and the Verb *est*. *Abeundum est mihi*, I must go ; here the word *I*, that seems in English to be the Nominative Case, is made in Latin by the Dative Case *mihi*.

### Supines.

*Q.* **WHAT** is the first Supine that hath the Active Signification put after ?

*A.* After Verbs and Participles that betoken moving to a place.

*Q.* Give an Example.

*A.* *Eo cubitum*, I go to lie down : *Cubitum* is the first Supine after the Verb *eo*. *Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici* ? being suffer'd to see Friends, can you forbear laughing ? *Spectatum* is the first Supine govern'd of the Participle *admissi*.

*Q.* What is the latter Supine which hath the Passive signification put after ?

*A.* After these Nouns Adjective, *dignus*, worthy ; *indignus*, unworthy ; *turpis*, filthy ; *foedus*, ugly ; *proclivis*, prone ; *facilis*, easy ; *odiosus*, hateful ; *mirabilis*, wonderful ; *optimus*, the best ; and such like.

*Q.* How may this Supine also be turned ?

*A.* Into the Infinitive Mood Passive ; and it may indifferently be said in Latin, *facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, easy to be done ; *factu* being the latter Supine, and *fieri* the Infinitive Mood, either of which may be put after the Adjective *facile*. *Turpe dictu*, or *turpe dici*, un-  
honest

Lib. II. *of the Accidence.*

III

honest to be spoken ; *dictu* is the latter Supine, and *dici* is the Infinitive Passive, put after *turpe*.

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Time.

Q. *IN what Case be Nouns put that betoken part of Time ?*

A. Nouns that betoken part of Time, be commonly put in the Ablative Case ; as, *Nocte vigilas*, thou watchest in the Night : *Nocte* is put in the Ablative Case, because it signifieth in the Night, which is part of Time. *Luce dormis*, thou sleepest in the Day : *Luce* is put in the Ablative Case, because it signifieth part of Time, in the day.

Q. *But how are Nouns used that betoken continual term of Time, without ceasing or intermission ?*

A. In the Accusative Case ; as, *Sexaginta annos natus*, threescore years old : *Sexaginta annos* is the Accusative Case, because it signifieth a continuance of Time, threescore years old. *Hyemem totam stertis*, thou snorest all Winter : *Hyemem totam* is the Accusative Case, because it signifieth a continual Term of time, all Winter.

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Space of Place.

Q. *IN what Case be Nouns put that betoken Space between Place and Place ?*

A. Commonly in the Accusative Case ; as, *Pedem inc ne discefferis*, go not thou a Foot from this place : *Pedem* is the Noun put in the Accusative Case, because it signifieth the space of a foot.

Place.



## Place.

Q. *HOW* are Nouns Appellative (i. e. common Names) or Names of great Places put?

A. Nouns Appellative, or Names of great Places, be put with a Preposition, if they follow a Verb that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Vivo in Anglia*, I live in England: *Anglia* is the proper name of a great Place or Country, with the Preposition *in* put after *vivo* the Verb that signifieth in a place. *Veni per Galliam in Italiam*, I came by France into Italy: *Galliam* is a proper name of a great Place, with the Preposition *per* put after the Verb *veni*, which signifieth by a place; and *Italiam* is the proper name of a great Place, with the Preposition *in*, which is put after *veni*, signifying to a place. *Proficiscor ex urbe*, I go a journey out of the city: *Urbe* is a Noun Appellative put with the Preposition *ex*, after the Verb *proficiscor*, which signifieth from a place.

Q. How shall a Noun signifying in a place, or at a place, be put, if the Place be a proper name of the first or second Declension, and singular number?

A. It shall be put in the Genitive Case; as, *Vixit Londini*, he lived at London: *Londini* is a Noun proper signifying at a place, of the second Declension and Singular Number, and therefore it is put in the Genitive Case. *Studuit Oxonia*, he studied at Oxford: *Oxonia* is a Noun proper of the first Declension, and Singular Number, signifying at a place, and is therefore put in the Genitive Case.

Q. What Nouns Appellative (or common) are thus used in the Genitive Case?

A. These Nouns, *humi*, on the ground; *domi*, at home; *militia*, in warfare; *belli*, in war.

Q. Give the Cou

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Procumbit humi bos*, the Ox lieth on the Ground : *Humi* is of the second Declension and singular Number, and put in the Genitive Case, as if it were a proper Name. *Militia enutritus est*, he was brought up in warfare : *Militia* is of the first Declension and singular Number, and put in the Genitive Case like a proper Name. *Domi bellicque otiosi vivitis*, ye live idle at home and in war : *Domi* and *belli* are both of the second Declension and singular Number, and are put in the Genitive Case, as if they were proper Names.

Q. But what if the proper Name of the Place be of the third Declension, or of the Plural Number ?

A. Then shall it be put in the Dative, or in the Ablative Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Militavit Carthagini*, or *Carthagine*, he was a Soldier at Carthage : *Carthagini* is of the third Declension and singular Number, and is therefore put in the Dative Case, and may also be put in the Ablative *Carthagine*. *Athenis natus est*, he was born at Athens : *Athenis* is of the first Declension, and of the Plural Number, and is therefore put in the Dative or Ablative Case.

Q. What common name of a Place may be likewise used in the Dative or Ablative Case ?

A. *Rus* the Country ; as, *Ruri* or *rure educatus est*, he was brought up in the Country.

Q. How shall the proper Name of a Place be put, if it signify to a Place ?

A. It shall be put in the Accusative Case without a Preposition ; as, *Eo Romam*, I go to Rome : *Romam* signifieth to a Place, and is therefore put without a Preposition in the Accusative Case.

Q. What common names of Places may be likewise used in the Accusative Case ?

A. *Domus* and *rus* ; as, *confero me domum*, I betake my self home. *Recipio me rus*, I go back again into the Country.

Q. How shall the proper Name of a Place be put, if it signify from or by a Place?

A. It shall be put in the Ablative Case without a Preposition; as, *Discessit Londino*, he went from London; *Profectus est Londino* (or *per Londinum*) *Cantabrigiam*, he went by London to Cambridge.

Q. What common Names be likewise put in the Ablative Case without a Preposition?

A. *Domus* and *rus*; as, *Abiit domo*, he went from home. *Rure reversus est*, he is return'd out of the Country.

### Impersonals.

Q. *How* may one know a Verb Impersonal?

A. A Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative Case before it, and this word *it* or *there* is commonly its sign.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Decet*, it becometh; *oportet aliquem esse*, there must be some body.

Q. But what if the Verb Impersonal hath neither of these words before it?

A. Then the word that seemeth to be the Nominative Case shall be such as the Verb Impersonal will have it.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Me oportet*, I must: *Me* that seemeth as if it should be the Nominative *ego*, is the Accusative Case, because the Verb *oportet* will have such a Case after it. *Tibi licet*, thou may'st: *Tibi* which seemeth as if it should be the Nominative Case is made by the Dative Case, because the Verb Impersonal *licet* will have a Dative Case.

Q. What Impersonals require a Genitive Case?

A. *Interest*, it concerneth; *refert*, it mattereth; and *est* for *Interest*, it concerneth; require a Genitive Case of all casual words, except *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, and *cujus*, the Ablative Cases of Pronouns Possessives.

Q. Give

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Interest omnium recte agere*, it concerns all Men to do rightly : *Omnium* is the Genitive Case govern'd of *Interest*. *Tua refert teipsum nosse*, it concerns thee to know thy self : *Tua* is the Ablative Case of the Pronoun Possessive *tuus*, put after *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative Case ?

A. *Libet*, it liketh ; *licet*, it is lawful ; *patet*, it is manifest ; *liquet*, it is clear ; *constat*, it is manifest ; *placet*, it pleaseth ; *expedit*, it is expedient ; *prodest*, it profiteth ; *sufficit*, it sufficeth ; *vacat*, is at leisure ; *accidit*, it befalleth ; *convenit*, it is convenient, *contingit* ; is happeneth, and other like.

Q. What Impersonals will have an Accusative Case only ?

A. *Delectat* it delighteth, *deceat* it becometh, *juvat* it helpeth, *oportet* it behoveth.

Q. What Impersonals will have also a Genitive Case besides the Accusative ?

A. *Pœnitet*, it repenteth ; *tadet*, it irketh ; *pudet*, it ashamed ; *miseret*, it pitieth ; *miserescit*, it beginneth to pity ; as, *nostri nosmet pœnitet*, it repenteth us of our selves : *Nostri* is the Genitive Case plural, and *nosmet* the Accusative Case, after *pœnitet*. *Me civitatis tadet*, it irketh me of the City : *Civitatis* is the Genitive, and *me* is the Accusative Case, after *tadet*. *Pudet me negligentia*, I am ashamed of my Negligence : *Me* is the Accusative Case, and *negligentia* is the Genitive, after *pudet*. *Miseret me tui*, I pity thee : *Me* is the Accusative Case, and *tui* the Genitive, after *miseret*. *Me illorum miserescit*, I begin to pity them : *Me* is the Accusative Case, and *illorum* the Genitive, after *miserescit*.

Q. What Case do Verbs Impersonals of the Passive Voice being formed of Neuters govern ?

A. They govern such Cases as the Verbs Neuters which they come of.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Parcatur sumptui*, let Cost be spared : *Sumptui* is the Dative Case, govern'd of the Verb Impersonal

*parcatur* ; because we say *parcamus pecunia*, let us spare Cost ; making the Verb Neuter *parcamus* to govern the Dative Case *pecunia*.

Q. What will a Verb Impersonal of the Passive Voice have ?

A. Like Cases as other Verbs Passive have ; as, *Benefit multis à Principe*, it is done well to many by the Prince. The Impersonal Passive *Benefit* hath an Ablative Case with a Preposition after him, because personal Passives have so.

Q. Is the Ablative Case with a Preposition always expressed after Impersonal Passives ?

A. No, many times the Case is not expressed, but understood ; as, *maxima vi certatur*, it is fought with a very great Force (*subaudi*, understand) *ab illis* of them.

Q. When a Deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter, how may we change it ?

A. We may well change the Verb Neuter into the Impersonal in *tur* ; as, *In ignem posita est, fletur*, she is put into the Fire, it is wept (of them) or they weep : The Verb *fletur* being a Neuter, is changed into the Impersonal *fletur*, because a Deed is signified to be done of many, for many weep.

### A Participle.

Q. WHAT Case do Participles govern ?

A. Participles govern such Cases as the Verbs they come of.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Fruiturus amicis*, like to enjoy his Friends : *Fruiturus* governs the Ablative Case *amicis*, because the Verb *fruor*, that it comes of, will have an Ablative Case. *Consulens tibi*, consulting for thee : *Tibi* is the Dative Case govern'd of the Participle *consulens*, because the Verb *consulo* will have a Dative Case. *Diligendus a omnibus*



*omnibus*, to be beloved of all Men : *Omnibus* is the Ablative Case with a Preposition after *diligendus*, because the Verb Passive *diligor*, that it cometh of, will have an Ablative Case with a Preposition.

Q. How many ways may Participles be changed into Nouns ?

A. Four manner of ways.

Q. Which is the first ?

A. When the Voice of a Participle is construed with another Case than the Verb that it cometh of.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Appetens vini*, greedy of Wine : The word *appetens* governs the Genitive Case, whereas the Verb *appeto* governs an Accusative, and therefore the Participle is turned into a Noun.

Q. Which is the second ?

A. When it is compounded of a Preposition which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withal.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Indoctus*, untaught : *Indoctus* is compounded with the Preposition *in*, which the Verb *doceo* is never compounded withal, and therefore it is a Noun, not a Participle. *Innocens*, innocent : *Innocens* is compounded with the Preposition *in*, which the Verb *noceo* is not compounded withal.

Q. Which is the third ?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Amans*, loving ; *amantior*, more loving ; *amantissimus*, very loving : *doctus*, learned ; *doctior*, more learned ; *doctissimus*, most learned.

Q. What is the fourth ?

A. When it hath no respect, or expresse difference of time.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Homo laudatus*, a Man laudable : *Puer amandus*, a Child worthy to be loved.

Q. How are all these properly called ?

A. Nouns Participles.

Q. What Cases do Participles govern when they are changed into Nouns ?

A. A Genitive Case; as, *Fugitans litium*, avoiding of Suits : *Indotus pila*, unskilful at ball : *Cupientissimus tui*, very desirous of thee : *Lactis abundans*, abounding in milk.

Q. What significations have the Participial Voices *perosus*, *exosus*, and *pertæsus*, when they govern an Accusative Case ?

A. Always the Active ; as, *Exosus sævitiam*, hating Cruelty : *Vitam pertæsus*, weary of Life.

## The Adverb.

Q. WHAT Adverbs require a Genitive Case ?

A. Adverbs of Quantity, Time, and Place.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Multum lucri*, much Gain : *Multum* is an Adverb of quantity, which governs the Genitive Case *lucris*. *Tunc temporis*, at that time : *Tunc* is an Adverb of Time, and governs the Genitive Case *temporis*. *Ubique gentium*, in every Country : *Gentium* is the Genitive Case plural govern'd of *Ubique*, every where, which is an Adverb of Place.

Q. What Adverbs will have a Dative Case ?

A. Certain that come of Nouns which have a Dative Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Venit obviam illi*, he came to meet him : *illi* the Dative Case govern'd of *obviam*, because *obvius* the Noun Adjective will have a Dative Case. *Canit similiter huic*, he sings like this Man : *Huic* is the Dative Case.

Cafe govern'd of the Adverb *similiter*, because the Adjective *similis*, of which it comes, will have a Dative.

Q. What Dative Cases are used Adverbially?

A. *Tempori*, in time; *luci*, by day; *vesperi*, in the evening; as, *Tempori surgendum*, we must rise in due time: *Vesperi cubandum*, we must go to bed in the evening: *Luci laborandum*, we must labour by day.

Q. What Adverbs will have an Accusative Case?

A. Certain Adverbs which come of Prepositions which have an Accusative Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Propius urbem*, nearer the City: *Propius* will have an Accusative Case, because *prope* the Preposition hath such a Case. *Proxime castra*, next to the Tents: *Castra* is the Accusative Case govern'd of *proxime*, because *prope* the Preposition that it comes of, will have an Accusative Case.

Q. When are Prepositions changed into Adverbs?

A. When they be set without a Case, or else form the degrees of Comparison.

## The Conjunction.

Q. WHAT Conjunctions couple like Cases?

A. Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, and these four, *quam*, *nisi*, *præterquam*, *an*; as, *Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales*, *Xenophon* and *Plato* were equals: The Conjunction Copulative & couples the two Nominative Cases *Xenophon* and *Plato*.

Q. Are they never put between divers Cases?

A. Yes, sometimes ; as, *Studui Roma & Athenis*, I studied at Rome and at Athens : *Et* couples between *Roma* of the Genitive, and *Athenis* of the Ablative Case. *Est liber meus & fratris*, it is mine and my Brother's Book : *Et* couples between *meus* of the Nominative and *fratris* of the Genitive Case. *Emi fundum centum nummis & pluris*, I bought the Land for an hundred Pounds and more : *Et* couples between *nummis* of the Ablative, and *pluris* of the Genitive.

Q. What Conjunctions commonly join like Moods and Tenses together ?

A. Copulatives and Disjunctives ; as, *Petrus & Johannes precabantur & docebant*, Peter and John did pray and preach : The Conjunction Copulative & couples *precabantur* and *docebant* together, which are both of the Indicative Mood, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Q. But do they not couple divers Tenses ?

A. Yes sometimes ; as, *Et habetur & referetur tibi a me gratia*, I both do thank you, and will thank you : *Habetur* the Present Tense, and *referetur* the Future Tense are coupled together by &.

### The Preposition.

Q. WHAT Preposition is sometimes not expressed but understood ?

A. The Preposition *in*, nevertheless the causal word is put in the Ablative Case ; as, *Habeo te loco parentis*, I have thee instead of a Father or Mother ; that is, *in loco*, instead.

Q. What Case doth a Verb compound require sometimes ?

A. A

A. A Verb compound requireth the Case of the Preposition that it is compounded withal.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Exeo domo*, I go out of the House : *Domo* is the Ablative Case govern'd of the Preposition *ex*, that *exeo* is compounded withal. *Pratero te insalutatum*, I pass by thee unsaluted : *Te* is the Accusative Case govern'd of the Preposition *prater*, which *pratero* is compounded withal. *Adeo templum*, I go to the Church : *Templum* is the Accusative Case govern'd of the Preposition *ad*, wherewith *adeo* is compounded.

## The Interjection.

Q. *WHAT* Case do Interjections require?

A. Certain Interjections require a Nominative Case ; certain a Dative ; certain an Accusative ; and certain a Vocative.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that requires a Nominative Case.

A. *O festus dies hominis*, O the jovial Day of a Man : *Dies* is the Nominative Case govern'd of the Interjection *O*.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that requires a Dative Case.

A. *Hei mihi*, wo is me : *Mihi* is the Dative Case govern'd of *hei*.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that requires an Accusative Case.

A. *Heu stirpem invisam*, O the hated Stock : *Stirpem* is the Accusative Case govern'd of *heu*.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that governs the Vocative Case.

A. *Proh*



A. *Proh sancte Jupiter*, O holy Jupiter : Jupiter is the Vocative govern'd of *Proh*.

Q. What other Case will *Proh* have ?

A. The same *Proh* will have an Accusative Case ; as, *proh Deum atque hominum fidem*, O the Faith of the Gods and Men : *Fidem* is the Accusative Case govern'd of *Proh*.

But heauen is sure for Heauenly  
Minds was made Monye is see k  
His way But the sordid reth  
The world with all its emptie plens  
Spade Contry a forstouises groch  
enry



How much better is it to get than Good  
To much better neglecting Those of few  
Lasting Life most men for Worldey  
A rare rare stay Whoso soueth  
Instruction louet than ledge H E  
The heart of the prudent geth  
The non ledge men is Case gouern

THE  
EXAMPLES

OF THE  
ENGLISH RULES

Grammatically Construed;

AND THE

First Words, especially of the NOUNS  
and VERBS, set down in the Margin  
referring to the

I N D E X,

How to decline them.

Very necessary for all such as would thor-  
-owly TEACH or LEARN that Second  
Part of the

COMMON ACCIDENCE.

---

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Printed for J. Osborn and T. Longman, at the  
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A Ring Piece

211.12.119 printed

**E**

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T H E  
**E X A M P L E S**  
 O F T H E  
**E N G L I S H R U L E S**  
*Grammatically Construed.*

The First Concord.

- |     |  |    |                 |
|-----|--|----|-----------------|
| 1   | <b>A</b> <i>Mas tu, lovest thou?</i>                         | 1  | <i>Amo</i>      |
|     | <i>Rex, doth the King,</i>                                   | 2  | <i>venit,</i>   |
|     | <i>come, ne, or no?</i>                                      | 2  | <i>Venio</i>    |
|     | 1 <i>Ama tu, love thou.</i>                                  |    |                 |
|     | <i>Ille, let him, amato, love.</i>                           |    |                 |
|     | 8 <i>Est, it is, liber, my book.</i>                         |    |                 |
|     | 2 <i>Venit, there came, quidam, one, ad,</i>                 |    |                 |
| 10, | 3 <i>me, me.</i>   | 3  | <i>Ego</i>      |
|     | <i>Si, if, 4 cupis, thou desirest, 5 placere, to</i>         | 4  | <i>Cupio</i>    |
|     | <i>please, 6 Magistro, the master, 7 utere, use</i>          | 5  | <i>Placeo</i>   |
|     | <i>thou, diligentia, diligence, nec, neither, 8 sis,</i>     | 6  | <i>Magister</i> |
|     | <i>be thou, tantus cessator, so great a sluggard, 7 Utor</i> | 7  | <i>Utor</i>     |
|     | <i>ut, as that, 9 indigeas, thou mayest need, 8 Sum</i>      | 8  | <i>Sum</i>      |
| 10  | <i>calcaribus, spurs.</i>                                    | 9  | <i>Indigeo</i>  |
|     | <i>Præceptor, thy master, 11 legit, readeth,</i>             | 10 | <i>Calcar</i>   |
|     | <i>vero, but, 12 vos, ye, 13 negligitis, neglect.</i>        | 11 | <i>Lego</i>     |
|     | <i>Ego, I, &amp;, and, tu, thou, 8 sumus, are,</i>           | 12 | <i>Tu</i>       |
| 14  | <i>in tuto, in safeguard.</i>                                | 13 | <i>Negligo</i>  |
|     |  | Tu | 14 <i>Tutus</i> |

- 1 *Periclitor* Tu, thou, &, and, *pater*, thy father, 1 *pe-*  
 2 *Accerso* *riclitamini*, are in jeopardy.  
 3 *Ira* *Pater*, (thy) father, &, and, *Præceptor*,  
 4 *Amor* (thy) master, 2 *accersunt*, send for, *te*, thee.  
 5 *Quis* 3 *Ira* the falling out, *amantium*, of lovers,  
 6 *Votum* *est*, is, *redintegratio*, the renewing, 4 *amo-*  
 7 *Percutio* *ris*, of love. *Enim*, for, 5 *quid*, what, *nisi*,  
 8 *Pectus* but, 6 *vota*, prayers, *supersunt*, remain.  
 9 *Fio* 7 *Percussit* (she) struck, 8 *pectora* (her)  
 10 *Robur* breasts, *quoque*, and also, 8 *pectus*, (her)  
 11 *Surgo* breast, 9 *fiunt*, became, 10 *robora*, an oak.  
 12 *diluculo* 11 *Surgere*, to rise, 12 *diluculo*, betimes  
 13 *Sum* in the morning, 13 *est*, is, 14 *saluberrimum*,  
 14 *Saluber* a very wholsom thing.  
 15 *Scio* 15 *Scire*, to know, *multum*, much 13 *est*,  
 16 *Jucun-* is, 16 *jucundissima vita*, a most pleasant  
*us* life.

## The Second Concord.

- 17 *Cerno* **C**ertus *amicus*, a sure friend, 17 *cernitur*,  
 18 *Incertus* is tried, in 18 *incerta* \* *re*, in a doubtful  
 \* *Res* matter.

*Homo*, a man, *armatus*, armed. *Ager*, a  
 field, *colendus*, to be tilled. *Hic vir*, this  
 man, 13 *est* is, *meus herus*, my master.

- Rex*, the king, & and, *regina*, the queen,  
 19 *Beatus* (13 *sunt*, are) 19 *beati*, blessed.

## The Third Concord.

- 1 *Sapio* **V**I R, the man, 1 *sapit*, is wise, *qui*, which,  
 2 *Loquor* 2 *loquitur*, speaketh, 3 *pauca*, few  
 3 *Paucus* (words). 4 *Veni*, I came, in 5 *tempore*, in  
 4 *Venio* time, 6 *quod*, which, 13 *est*, is, 7 *primum*,  
 5 *Tempus* the chiefest, 8 *omnium* \* *rerum*, of all  
 6 *Qui* things.  
 7 *Primus*  
 8 *Omnis*

Tu



*Tu*, thou, 1 *dormis*, sleepest, *multum*, much, &, and, 2 *potas*, drinkest, *sape*, often, *ambo* 11 *qua*, both which (:things) 15 *sunt*, are, 3 *inimica*, hurtful, 4 *corpori*, to the body.

*Gaudeo*, I am glad, *quod*, that, 5 *tu*, thou, *bene* 6 *vales*, art in good health. *Gaudeo*, I am glad, 5 *te*, that thou, *bene* 6 *valere*, art in good health.

*Jubeo*, I bid, *ut*, that, *tu*, thou, 7 *aveas*, go hence. *Jubeo*, I bid, 5 *te*, that thou, 7 *abire*, go hence.

8 *Habuit*, he had, 9 *equum*, a horse, &, and, 10 *mulam*, a mule, 11 *quos*, which, 12 *vendidit*, he sold.

*Imperium*, the rule, &, and, *dignitas*, the dignity, 11 *qua*, which, 13 *petiisti*, thou hast required.

*Arcus*, the bow, &, and, 14 *calami*, the arrows, 15 *sunt*, are 16, *bona*, good. *Arcus*, the bow, &, and, 14 *calami*, the arrows, 11 *qua*, which, 17 *fregisti*, thou hast broken.

## The Case of the Relative.

**E** S T (he) is, *miser*, wretched, *qui*, who, 1 *admiratur*, admireth, 2 *nummos*, money.

*Felix*, (he is) happy, 15 *quem*, whom, 3 *aliena* 4 *pericula*, other mens harms, 5 *faciunt*, do make, 6 *cautum*, wary.

7 *Noli*, do not thou, 8 *amare*, love, 9 *divitias*, riches, 15 *quod*, which, *est*, is, 10 *sordidissimum*, the basest, 11 *omnium*, of all things.

*Hei*, wo, *mibi*, to me, *qualis*, what one, *erat*, was be? 12 *Erat*, he was, *talis*, such a one, 13 *qualem*, as, *nunquam* 14 *vidi*, I never saw.

15 *Quibus*, to whom, 16 *veluisti*, (thou) wouldest, *me*, that I, 17 *agere*, should give, 18 *gratias*, thanks, 17 *egi*, I have given (thanks.)

16 *Qui* 18 *Gratia*

1 *Dormio*2 *Poto*3 *Inimicus*4 *Corpus*5 *Tu*6 *Valeo*7 *Abeo*8 *Habeo*9 *Equus*10 *Mula*11 *Qui*12 *Vendo*13 *Peto*14 *calamus*15 *Sum*16 *Bonus*17 *Frango*1 *Admiror*2 *Nummus*3 *Alienus*4 *Periculum*5 *Facio*6 *Cantus*7 *Nolo*8 *Amo*9 *Divitia*10 *Sordidus*11 *Omnis*12 *Sum*13 *Qualis*14 *Video*15 *Qui*16 *Volo*17 *Ago*18 *Gratia*

- 1 *Res* 16 *Quibus* 1 *rebus*, with what things, *adductus*, being moved, 2 *fecisti*, hast thou done (it?)  
 2 *Facio*  
 3 *Narro* 16 *Quæ*, which things, *nunc*, now, *non* 22 *est*,  
 4 *Video* there is not, *locus*, time, 3 *narrandi*, to tell,  
 5 *Locus* 4 *Vides*, thou seest, in 16 *quem* 5 *locum*,  
 6 *Deductus* unto what pass, *res*, the matter, 22 *sit*, is, 6  
 7 *Sentio* *deducta*, brought.  
 8 *Uter* 7 *Senties*, thou shalt perceive, *qui vir*, what  
 9 *Existimo* a fellow, 22 *sim*, I am.  
 10 *Nosco* 16 *Quarum* 1 *rerum*, of which things, 8 *utram*,  
 11 *Ille* whether, *velim*, I desire, *minus*, less, *non possum*,  
 12 *Incipio* I cannot, *facile*, easily, 9 *existimare*, determine.  
 13 *Hic* *Ego*, I, *non* 10 *novi*, knew not, 11 *illum*,  
 14 *Omnis* him, 16 *cujus causa*, for whose sake, 12 *incipis*,  
 15 *Do* thou beginnest, 13 *hoc*, this (matter.)  
 † *Tu* 14 *Omnia*, all things, 15 *dabuntur*, shall  
 16 *Qui* be given, † *ribi*, to thee, 16 *quibus*, of which,  
 17 *Habeo* 17 *habes*, thou hast, *opus*, need.  
 18 *Procedo* 16 *Cui*, whom, *utrum*, whether, 18 *procedam*,  
 19 *Statuo* I should go, *obviam*, to meet, *nondum* 19  
 20 *Utor* *statui*, I have not yet determined.  
 21 *Virtus* 20 *Uttere*, use, 21 *virtute*, virtue, 16 *qua*, than  
 22 *Sum* which, *nihil*, nothing, 22 *est*, is, *melius*, 23 better  
 23 *Bonus* *Quantus*, how great a man, 22 *erat*, was, *Ju-*  
 24 *Impe-* *lius Caesar*, 16 *quo* 24 *Imperatore*, who being ge-  
*rator* neral, 25 *Romani*, the Romans, *primum*, first, 26  
 25 *Roma-* *ingressi sunt*, entred into, *Britanniam*, Britain?  
*nus* 27 *Habuit*, (he) had, *ferrum*, a knife, 16  
 26 *Ingre-* *quo*, with which, 28 *occideret*, he would have  
*dior* slain, 29 *se*, himself.  
 27 *Habeo* *Avis*, the bird, 16 *qua*, which, 30 *appellatur*,  
 28 *Occido* called, *passer*, a sparrow; or, *avis*, the bird, *quis* of coun-  
 29 *Sui* which 30 *appellatur*, is called, *passer*, a sparrow mind.  
 30 *Appellor* 22 *Estne*, is not, \**ea*, that, *Lutetia*, 16 *quam* which is  
 \* *Is* which, *nos*, we, 31 *dicimus*, do call, 32 *Parisi* *Alig-*  
 31 *Dico* Paris? 22 *Estne*, is not, \**ea*, that, *Lutetia*, 16 *he first*  
 32 *Parisi* *quos*, which, *nos*, we, 31 *dicimus*, do call, 32 *10 C*  
*Parisi*, Paris? *Com?* 12

## Construction of Noun Substantives.

**F***acundia*, the eloquence, 1 *Ciceronis*, of Cicero. *Opus*, the work, 2 *Virgilii*, of Virgil.

*Amator*, a lover, 3 *studiorum*, of studies.

*Dogma*, the opinion, 4 *Platonis*, of Plato.

5 *Multa*, many (things) 6 *impedierunt*, have letted, 7 *me*, me. 8 *Pauca*, a few (things) 9 *similia*, like to these, 10 *Nonnulla*, some (things) 11 *huiusmodi*, of this sort.

12 *Multum* 13 *lucri*, much gain. 14 *Quantum* 15 *negotii*, how much business? 16 *Id* 17 *operis*, that work.

*Puer*, a boy, 18 *bona* 19 *Indole*, of a good towardness; or, *puer*, a boy, 18 *bonæ* 19 *Indolis*, of a good towardness; *puer*, a child, 18 *bono* 21 *ingenio*, of a good wit.

*Opus est* 22 *mihi*, I have need, 23 *tuo* 24 *iudicio*, of thy judgment. *Usus* 25 *est* 26 *filio*, my son hath need, *viginti* 27 *minis*, of twenty pounds.

19 *Indoles* 21 *Ingenium* 22 *Ego* 23 *Tuus* 24 25 *Sum* 26 *Filius* 27 *Mina*.

1 *Cicero*2 *Virgilius*3 *Studium*4 *Plato*5 *Multus*6 *Impedio*7 *Ego*8 *Paucus*9 *Similis*10 *Non-*

nulli.

11 *Hic*12 *Multus*13 *Lucrum*14 *Quan-*

tus

15 *Negoti-*

um

16 *Is*17 *Opus*18 *Bonus*19 *Indoles*21 *Ingenium*22 *Ego*23 *Tuus*24 *Sum*25 *Filius*26 *Mina*27 *Judicium*

## Construction of Adjectives.

## The Genitive Case.

**C***upidus*, covetous, 1 *auri*, of gold. *Peritus*, expert, 2 *belli*, of war. *Ignarus*, ignorant, 3 *omnium*, of all (things.) *Fidens*, bold, 4 *animi*, of courage. *Dubius*, doubtful, 5 *mentis*, of mind. *Memor*, mindful, 6 *præteriti*, of that which is past. *Reus*, accused, 7 *furti*, of theft. *Aliquis*, some one, 8 *nostrum*, of us. *Primus*, the first, 3 *omnium*, of all.

10 *Cujus fundus*, whose ground, 11 *est*, is

Con? 12 *Vicini*, a Neighbour's.

1 *Aurum*2 *Bellum*3 *Omnis*4 *Animus*5 *Mens*6 *Præteri-*

tus

7 *Furtum*8 *Ego*9 *Omnis*10 *Qui*11 *Sum*12 *Vicinus*

I

Quid

- 1 *Ago* *Quid* 1 *agitur*, what is done, in 2 *ludo*  
 2 *Ludus* 3 *litterario*, in the school? *studetur*, it is studi-  
 3 *Literarius*. ed; that is, the boys ply their books.  
 4 *Cujus* 5 *Ciceronis*, Cicero's. 6 *Quanti*, for how  
 5 *Cicero* much, 7 *emisti*, hast thou bought, 8 *librum*,  
 6 *Quantus* the book? 9 *Parvo*, for a little.  
 7 *Emo* 10 *Cujus*, whose, *est*, is, *domus*, the house?  
 8 *Liber* *non* 11 *vestra*, not yours, *sed*, but, 12 *nostra*,  
 9 *Parvus* ours.  
 10 *Quis* 13 *Sinistra*, the left, *est*, is, *mollior*, the  
 11 *Vester* softer, 14 *aurium*, of the ears.  
 12 *Noster* *Cicero* (is) 15 *eloquentissimus*, the eloquent-  
 13 *Sinister* *est*, 16 *oratorum*, of the orators.  
 14 *Aures* 17 *Frigidior*, more cold, 18 *glacie*, than ice.  
 15 *eloquens* 19 *Doctior*, better learned, 20 *multo*, by  
 16 *Orator* much.  
 17 *frigidior* 21 *Altior*, higher, 22 *uno* 23 *pede*, by one  
 18 *Glacies* foot.  
 19 *Doctus*  
 20 *Multus*

## The Dative Case.

- 21 *Altus* **L** *Abor*, labour, *est*, is, *utilis*, profitable  
 22 *Unus* 24 *corpori*, to the body. *Aequalis*, equal  
 23 *Pes* 25 *Hectori*, to Hector. *Idoneus*, fit, 26 *belli*  
 24 *Corpus* for war. *Fecundus*, pleasant, 27 *omnibus*  
 25 *Hector* to all persons. *Supplex*, suppliant, 28 *parenti-*  
 26 *Bellum* *bus*, to parents.  
 27 *Omnis* *Proprium*, proper, 29 *mih*, to me.  
 28 *Parens* *Flebilis* or *flendus*, to be lamented, 27 *Digni-*  
 29 *Ego* *omnibus*, of all men.  
*Formidabilis* or *formidandus*, to be feared  
 30 *Hostis* 30 *hosti*, of his enemy.

## The Accusative Case.

- 31 *Altus* **T** *Urris*, a tower, 31 *alta*, high, *centum*  
 23 *pedes*, an hundred foot. *Arbor*,  
 tree

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tree, 32 *lata*, broad; *tres* 1 *digitos*, three 32 *Latus*  
fingers. *Liber*, a book, *crassus*, thick, *tres* 1 *Digitus*  
2 *pollices*, or 3 *tribus* 2 *pollicibus*, three inches. 2 *Pollex*  
3 *Tres*

## The Ablative Case.

**A** *Bundans*, abounding, 4 *copiis*, in wealth. 4 *Copia*  
5 *Crura*, thighs, 6 *plena*, loaden, 7 *thy-* 5 *Crus*  
*mo*, with thyme. *Vacuus*, void, *ira*, *ira*, or 6 *Plenus*  
*ab ira*, of anger. *Nulla epistola*, no letter, 7 *Thymum*.  
*inanis*, void, 8 *aliqua* 9 *re*, of some matter. 8 *Aliquis*  
*Ditissimus*, very rich, 10 *agri*, in ground. 9 *Res*  
11 *Omnia*, all places, 12 *sunt*, are, *plena*, 10 *Ager*  
full, 13 *stultorum*, of fools. *Quis*, who, 11 *Omnis*  
*nisi*, but, *inops*, (one that is) empty, 14 *mentis*, 12 *Sum*  
of understanding, 15 *respueretur*, would refuse, 13 *Stultus*  
*aurum*, gold, 16 *oblatum*, being offered: 14 *Mens*  
*Integer*, (a man that is) upright, *vita*, of life, 15 *Respuo*  
*que* and, *purus*, clear from, 17 *sceleris*, wicked- 16 *Oblatus*  
ness, *non* 18 *eger*, needeth not, 19 *jaculis* the 17 *Scelus*  
darts, *Mauri*, of the Moors, *nec*, nor, 20 *arcu*, 18 *Egeo*  
the bow. *Expers*, void, 11 *omnium*, of all things. 19 *Jaculum*  
*Corpus*, a body, *inanis*, void of, *anima*, a soul. 20 *Arcus*  
*Dignus*, worthy, 21 *honore*, of honour. 21 *Honor*  
*Captus*, deprived, 22 *oculis*, of eyes. *Preditus*, 22 *Oculus*  
endued, 23 *virtute*, with virtue. *Contentus*, 23 *Virtus*  
content, 24 *paucis*, with few things. 24 *Paucus*  
25 *Dignus*, worthy, 25 *laudari*, to be praised. 25 *Laudo*  
*Contentus*, content, 26 *vivere*, to live, in 26 *Vivo*  
peace, in peace. 27 *Pax*

## Construction of Pronouns.

**A** *Ars*, part, 28 *tui*, of thee. *Amor*, the love, 29 28 *Tu*  
*mei*, of me. *Ars* 30 *tua*, thy art. *Imago* 29 *Ego*  
30 *tua*, thy image. 30 *Tuus*



- \* Ego Nemo, none, 8 *vestrum*, of you. *Aliquis*,  
 1 Magnus some one, \* *nostrum* of us. 1 Major, the bigger  
 2 Natus 8 *vestrum*, of you. 1 Maximus 2 Natus, the  
 eldest, \* *nostrum*, of us.

Construction of the Verb; and first  
 with a Nominative Case.

- 3 Sum  
 4 Malus  
 5 Fio  
 6 Vocor  
 7 Salutor  
 8 Tu  
 9 Dives  
 10 Habeor  
 11 Dormio  
 12 Cubo  
 13 Somnio  
 14 Studeo  
 15 Quisquam.  
 16 Meo  
 17 Currens  
 18 Mandens  
 19 Epistola  
 20 Assuesco  
 21 Bibo
- F**ama, fame, 3 *est*, is, 4 *malum*, an evil thing,  
 4 *Malus*, an evil Person, *cultura*, by good  
 ordering, 5 *fit*, is made, *bonus*, good. *Cræsus*,  
 6 *vocatur*, is called, *dives*, rich. *Horatius*, Ho-  
 race, 7 *salutatur*, is saluted, *Poeta*, Poet. Ma-  
 lo, I had rather, 8 *te*, that thou, *esse*, wert, 9 *dispar*,  
*vilem*, rich, *quam*, than, 10 *haberi*, so account-  
 ed. *Incedo*, I go, *claudus*, lame. *Petrus*, Peter, worth  
 11 *dormit*, sleepeth, *securus*, secure. *Tu*, thou, se him  
 12 *Cubas*, liest down, *supinus*, having thy face monus  
 upward. 13 *Somnias*, thou dreamest, *vigilans*, of (n  
 waking. 14 *Studeto*, study thou, *stans*, stand demne  
 ing. *Non decet*, it doth not become, 15 *quem* they un  
*quam*, any man, 16 *mei*ere, to piss, 17 *curren* 29 S  
*tem*, running, *aut*, or, 18, *mandentem*, eacum 3  
 ing. *Loquor*, I speak, *frequens*, often. God, 3  
*Taceo*, I hold my tongue, *multus*, much. Obli  
 19 *epistolas*, letters, *rari*ss. Reco  
 20 *assuescas*, accustom childho  
 not (thy self) 21 *bibere*, to drink, *vinum* my less  
 wine, *jejunus*, fasting.

The Genitive Case.

- 22 Sum  
 23 Pater  
 24 In Oprens
- H**æc vestis, this garment, 22 *est*, is, 23 *pater*  
 my father's. 22 *Est*, it is the property  
 24

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24	<i>insipientis</i> of a fool,	1	<i>dicere</i> to say,	non	2	1	<i>Dico</i>
	<i>putaram</i> I had not thought.					2	<i>Puto</i>
22	<i>Est</i> it is the point,	3	<i>extrema</i>	4	<i>dementia</i> , of extreme madness,	3	<i>Extra</i>
	<i>dediscenda</i> (things that are) to be unlearned.					4	<i>Dementia</i>
22	<i>Est</i> it is the duty,	7	<i>orantis</i> of one praying,			6	<i>Dedisco</i>
8	<i>cogitare</i> to think of,		<i>nihil</i> nothing,		<i>nisi</i> but,	7	<i>Orans</i>
9	<i>cœlestia</i> heavenly things.					8	<i>Cogito</i>
	<i>Hic codex</i> this Book,	22	<i>est</i> is,		<i>meus</i> mine.	9	<i>Cœlestis</i>
	<i>Hac domus</i> this house,	22	<i>est</i> is,		<i>vestra</i> yours.	10	<i>Mentior</i>
	<i>Non</i> 22 <i>est</i> it is not,		<i>meum</i> my property,			10	11 <i>Noster</i>
	<i>mentiri</i> to lie.	22	<i>Est</i> it is,	11	<i>nostrum</i> our	12	<i>Infero</i>
	part, <i>non</i> 12 <i>inferre</i> not to offer,	13	<i>injuriam</i>			13	<i>Injuria</i>
	wrong. 22 <i>Est</i> it is,	14	<i>tuum</i> thy duty,	15	<i>pati</i> to suffer,	14	<i>Tuus</i>
	<i>Probitas</i> honesty,	17	<i>ducitur</i> is reckoned,	18		15	<i>Patior</i>
	<i>parvi</i> little worth. <i>Nobilitas</i> nobility,	19	<i>pen-</i>			16	<i>Omnis</i>
	<i>ditur</i> is esteemed,	20	<i>maximi</i> very much			17	<i>Ducor</i>
	worth. <i>Hic</i> this man,	21	<i>alligat</i> chargeth,	22		18	<i>Parvus</i>
	<i>se</i> himself,	23	<i>furti vel furto</i> of theft.	24	<i>Ad-</i>	19	<i>Pondor</i>
	<i>monuit</i> he advised me,	25	<i>errati vel de errato</i>			20	<i>Magnus</i>
	of (my) mistake. 26 <i>Damnatus est</i> he is con-					21	<i>Alligo</i>
	demned, <i>de</i> 27 <i>pecuniis</i>	28	<i>repetundis</i> of mo-			22	<i>Sui</i>
	ney unjustly taken.					23	<i>Furtum</i>
	29 <i>Satagit</i> he hath enough to do,	30	<i>sua-</i>			24	<i>Admo-</i>
	<i>rum</i> 31 <i>rerum</i> of his own business. <i>Deus</i> O						<i>neo</i>
	God, 32 <i>miserere</i> have mercy,	33	<i>mei</i> on me.			25	<i>Erras</i>
	<i>Obliviscor</i> , I forget,	34	<i>carminis</i> the song.				<i>tum</i>
	<i>Recordor</i> I call to mind,	35	<i>pueritiam</i> my			26	<i>Damnor</i>
	childhood. <i>Obliviscor</i> I forget,	36	<i>lectionem</i>			27	<i>Pecunia</i>
	my lesson. <i>Memini</i> I remember,	37	<i>tui vel te</i>			28	<i>Repetun-</i>
	hee. <i>Memini</i> I make mention, <i>de</i> 37 <i>te</i> of					29	<i>Sataga</i>
	hee. <i>Egeo</i> or <i>indigeo</i> I have need, 37 <i>tui vel</i>					30	<i>Sui</i>
	of thee. <i>Potior</i> I conquer, 38 <i>urbis</i> the ci-					31	<i>Res</i>
	y. <i>Potior</i> I obtain, 39 <i>voto</i> my desire.					32	<i>Misereor</i>
						33	<i>Ego</i>
		1	3				The
						34	<i>Carmen</i>
	35 <i>Pueritia</i>	36	<i>Lectio</i>	37	<i>Tui</i>	38	<i>Urbs</i>
						39	<i>Votum</i> .

## The Dative Case.

- 1 *Omnis* **N** *O* *N* *dormio*, I sleep not, 1 *omnibus* to all  
 2 *Hic* men. *Habeo*, I have it, 2 *huic* for this  
 3 *Tu* man, *non* not; 3 *tibi* for thee.  
 4 *Sum* *Non* 4 *est*, I have not, *argentum* money.  
 † *Voluptas* *Scio* I know, *non* 4 *esse* 3 *tibi* thou hast not,  
 \* *Ego* *argentum* money.  
*Sum* I am, *presidio* a safeguard, 3 *tibi* to  
 5 *Pignus* thee. *Hec res* this thing, 4 *est* is, † *voluptati*  
 6 *Vitium* a pleasure, \* *mihi* to me.  
 7 *Tu* *Do* I give, *vestem* (my) garment, 3 *tibi* to  
 8 *Duco* thee, 5 *pignori*, for a pawn. *Verto* I impute,  
 9 *Laus* *hoc* this, 6 *vitio* for a fault, 3 *tibi* to thee.  
*Tu* thou, 8 *decis* judgest, *hoc* this, 9 *laudi* a  
 commendation, 3 *tibi* to thee.

10 *Facio*11 *Promptus*12 *Ludificor*13 *Vir*14 *Largior*15 *Pecunia*16 *Dormio*17 *Somnus*18 *Endymion*19 *Vita*20 *Pecunia*21 *Litera*22 *Qui*23 *Gladius*24 *Ego*

## The Accusative Case.

- U** *Sus* use, 10 *facit*, makes (men), 11 *promptus*  
 105 ready. *Fæminæ* women, 12 *ludificatur*  
 12 *do* befool, 13 *viros* men. 14 *Largitur*, he  
 15 *freely* bestoweth, 15 *pecuniam*, money.  
 16 *Dormis* thou sleepest, 17 *somnum*, the  
 18 *Endymionis* of *Endymion*. *Gaudeo*  
 18 *I* rejoyce, *gaudium* a joy. *Vivo* I live, 19 *vitam*  
 19 *a* life. *Rogo*, I ask, *te* thee, 20 *pecuniam*  
 20 *money*. *Doceo* I teach, *te* thee, 21 *literas* let-  
 21 *ters*. 22 *Quid* which, *exhortor* I exhort, *te*  
 22 *thee*, *jamdudum* now a great while. *Exuo* I  
 23 *put* off, 23 *gladium* my sword, 24 *me* from  
 24 *me*.

The

*Petrus*  
 41 *Eripit*  
 45 *Vita*

## The Ablative Case.

- 1 *Ferit* he striketh, 2 *cum* him, 3 *gladio* 1 *Ferio*  
 with a sword. *Taceo* I hold my tongue, 2 *Is*  
 4 *metu* for fear. 5 *Egit*, he pleaded, 6 *causam* 3 *Gladius*  
 the cause, 7 *summa eloquentia* with exceeding 4 *Metus*  
 great eloquence. 5 *Ago*  
 8 *Vendidi* I sold (it) 9 *auro* for gold. 10 6 *Causa*  
*Emptus sum* I am bought, 11 *argento* for mo- 7 *Summus*  
 ney. 12 *Quanti* for how much, 13 *mercatus* 8 *Vendo*  
*es* hast thou bought, 14 *hunc* 15 *equum*, this 9 *Aurum*  
 horse? *Certe* truly, 16 *pluris* for more, 10 *Emo*  
*quam* than, 17 *vellem*, I would. 11 *Argen-*  
 18 *Affluis* thou aboundest, 19 *opibus* in *tum*  
 weal.h. 12 *Quantus*  
 20 *Cares* thou wantest, 21 *virtute* virtue. 13 *Mercor*  
*Expleo* I fill, 22 *te* thee, 23 *fabulis* with 14 *Hic*  
 tales. 24 *Spoliavit* he plunder'd, 25 *me* 15 *Equus*  
 me, *bonis* 26 *omnibus* of all my goods. 27 16 *Plus*  
*Oneras* thou overchargest, 28 *stomachum* thy 17 *Volo*  
 stomach, 29 *cibo* with meat. 30 *Levabo* I 18 *Affluo*  
 will ease, 31 *te* thee, 32 *hec* 33 *onere* of this 19 *Opes*  
 burden. 20 *Careo*  
 34 *Accipit* he received, 35 *litteras* a letter, 21 *Virtus*  
 36 *a Petro* from *Peter*. 37 *Audiui* I heard, *ex* 22 *Tu*  
 38 *nuncio* by the messenger. 39 *Distat* he is 23 *Fabula*  
 distant, *longe* a great way, 40 *nobis* from us. 41 24 *Spolio*  
*Eripui* I have delivered, 31 *te* thee, 42 *malis* 25 *Ego*  
 from evils. 43 *Subtraxit* he plucked, 44 *cin-* 26 *Omnis*  
*gulum* my girdle, 40 *mihi* from me. 41 27 *Onero*  
*Eripuit* he took, 45 *vitam* his life, 45 *illi* 28 *Stoma-*  
 from him. *chus*  
*Præfero* I prefer, *hunc* this man, 47 *mul-* 29 *Cibus*  
*tis* 48 *gradibus* by many degrees. 30 *Levo*  
 32 *Hic* 33 *Onus* 34 *Accipio* 35 *Litteræ* 36 31 *Tu*  
*Petrus* 37 *Audio* 38 *Nuncius* 39 *Dislo* 40 *Ego*  
 41 *Eripio* 42 *Malus* 43 *Subtraho* 44 *Cingulum*  
 45 *Vita* 46 *Ille* 47 *Multus* 48 *Gradus*.  
 1 4 1 *Sæpero*

- 1 *Supero* 1 *Superat* he is beyond, *illum* him, 2 *pau-*  
 2 *Paulus* lo 3 *intervallo*, a little space.  
 3 *Interval-* 4 *Rege* the King, 5 *veniente* coming, 6  
*lum* *hostes* the enemies, 7 *fugerunt* fled. 8 *Me*  
 4 *Rex* 9 *duce* I being Captain, 10 *vinces* thou shalt  
 5 *Venio* overcome.  
 6 *Hostis* 4 *Rege* the King, 5 *veniente* coming, *id est*  
 7 *Fugio* that is, *dum* whilst, *Rex* the King, 5 *veniret*  
 8 *Ego* came. 8 *Me* 9 *duce* I being Captain, *id est*  
 9 *Dux* that is, *si* if, *ego* I, 11 *fuero* shall be, *dux*  
 10 *Vinco* Captain.  
 11 *Sum*

## Construction of Verbs Passives.

- 12 *Legor*  
 13 *Petor*  
 14 *Peto* *Virgilius* Virgil, 12 *legitur* is read, *a me*  
 15 *Scribo* of me. *Fama* let fame, 13 *petatur* be  
 16 *Litera* sought for, *tibi* by thee. *Lego* I read, *Virgi-*  
 17 *Consu-* *lium* Virgil. *Tu* thou, 14 *petas* mayest seek  
*lo* for, *famam* fame.  
 18 *Tu*

- 19 *Audio*  
 20 *Poeta*  
 21 *Viso*

## Gerunds.

- 22 *Eo*  
 23 *Jaculor* *Otium* leisure, 15 *scribendi* of writing, 16  
 24 *Billo* *litteras* letters. *Ad* 17 *consulendum* to  
 25 *Ambulo* consult, 18 *tibi* for thee. 19 *Audire* to hear,  
 26 *Adipisc-* 20 *Poetas* Poets.

- cor* *Cupidus* desirous, 21 *visendi* to see. *Certus*  
 27 *Gloria* resolved, 22 *eundi* to go. *Peritus* skillful, 23  
 28 *Do* *jaculandi* of darting. *Gnarus* expert, 24 *bel-*  
 29 *Sublevo* *landi* in making war.

- 30 *Ignosco* *sem* I am, *defessus* weary, 25 *ambulando*  
 31 *Consu-* with walking. *Cesar* 26 *adeptus est* hath got in the d  
*mo* 27 *gloriam* glory, 28 *dando* by giving, 29 *suble-*  
 32 *Hic* *vando* by relieving, 30 *ignoscendo* by pardon  
 33 *Totus* ing. 31 *Consumunt* they spend, 32 *hunc* 33



*totum* 1 *diem*, this whole day, *in* 2 *apparando*, 1 *Dies*  
in getting ready. 2 *Apparo*  
3 *Deterrent*, they affright, a 4 *bibendo*, from 3 *Deterreo*  
drinking, *ab* 5 *amando*, from loving. 6 *Cogitat*, 4 *Bibo*  
he thinketh, *de* 7 *edendo*, of eating. *Ratio*, 5 *Amo*  
the manner. 8 *scribendi*, of writing, 9 *est*, is, 6 *Cogito*  
10 *conjuncta*, joined, *cum* 11 *loquendo*, with 7 *Edo*  
speaking. *Vereor*, I am afraid, *ut dies non satis* 9 8 *Scribo*  
*sit*, that a day may not be enough, 12 *mih*, for 9 *Sum*  
me, *ad agendum*, to do my business. *Ad* 13 *ca-* 10 *Conjun-*  
*piendum*, to take, 14 *hostes*, the enemies. *Ob* *gor*  
*(vel)* *propter* 15 *redimendum*, to redeem, 16 11 *Loquor*  
*captivos*, the prisoners. *Inter* 17 *canandum*, 12 *Ego*  
at supper time. *Ante* 18 *damnandum*, be- 13 *Capio*  
fore they be condemned. 19 *Abeundum est*, 14 *Hostis*  
20 *mih*, I must go hence. 15 *Redimo*  
16 *Capti-*

Supines.

*EO*, I go, 21 *cubitum*, to lie down. *A-*  
*mici*, friends, 23 *admissi*, being admitted, 19 *Abeo*  
*spectatum*, to see, 24 *teneatis*, can ye for- 20 *Ego*  
bear, 25 *risum*, laughter? 21 *Cubo*  
26 *Facile*, easie, 27 *factu*, to be done; 26 22 *Amicus*  
*facile*, easie, 28 *fieri*, to be done. 29 *Turpe*, 23 *Admis-*  
dishonest, 30 *dictu*, to be spoken; *turpe*, dis- *sus*  
honest, 31 *dici*, to be spoken. 24 *Teneo*  
25 *Risus*  
26 *Facilis*  
27 *Facio*  
28 *Fio*  
29 *Turpis*

Time.

32 *Vigilas*, thou watchest, 33 *nocte*, in the  
night. 34 *Dormis*, thou sleepest, 35 *luxe*,  
in the day. *Sexaginta* 36 *annos natus*, three-  
score years old. 37 *Stertis*, thou snorest, 38  
39 *hyemem*, all the winter. 30 *Dico*  
31 *Dicor*  
32 *Vigilo*  
33 *Nox*  
34 *Dormio* 35 *Lux* 36 *Annus* 37 *Sterto* 38 *Totus* 39 *Hyems*  
Space

1 Discedo

2 Pes

3 Venio

4 Gallia

5 Italia

6 Urbs

7 Vivo

8 Londin.

9 Studeo

10 Oxonia

11 Pro-

cumbo

## Space and Place.

**N**E 1 discefferis depart thou not, 2 pedem  
a foot, hinc from hence.

## A Place.

12 Humus

13 Enutrio

14 Militia

15 Otiosus

16 Domus

17 Bellum

18 Milito

19 Car-

thago

20 Nascor

21 Arbena

22 Educor

23 Rus

24 Roma

25 Ego

26 Domus

27 Discedo

28 Londi-

num

29 Profi-

ciscor

30 Canta-

brigia

31 Abeo

32 Rever-

**V**ivo I live, in *Anglia* in England. 3 *Veni*

I came, *per* 4 *Galliam* by France, in 5

*Italiam*, into Italy. *Prosciscor* I go a journey

*ex* 6 *urbe* out of the city.

7 *Vixit* he lived, 8 *Londini* at London; 9

*studuit* he studied, 10 *Oxonia* at Oxford.

11 *Bos* the Ox, 12 *procumbit* lieth, 13 *humi* on

the ground. 14 *Enutritus est*, he was brought

up, 15 *militia* in warfare. *Vivitis* ye live, 16

*otiosi*, idle, 17 *domi* at home, *que* and, 18

*belli* in war.

19 *Militavit* he was a Soldier, 20 *Cartha-*

*gini* or *Carthagine* at Carthage. 21 *Natus est*

he was born, 22 *Athenis* at Athens.

23 *Educatus est* he was brought up, 24 *ruri*

or *rure* in the country. *Eo* I go, 25 *Roma*

to Rome. *Confero* I betake, 26 *me* my

self, 27 *domum* home. *Recipio* me I betake

me again, *rus* into the country. 28 *Discessit*

he departed, 29 *Londino* from London. 30

*Profectus est* he went a journey, 31 *Londino*

(*vel per Londinum*) by London, 32 *Canta-*

*brigiam* to Cambridge. 33 *Abiit* he went,

*domo* from home. 34 *Reversus est* he is

returned, 35 *rure* from the country.

Imper-

Imperfonals.

<b>O</b> <i>Portet</i> there must, 1 <i>esse</i> be, 2 <i>aliquem</i> 1 <i>Sum</i> somebody. <i>Oportet me</i> I must. <i>Licet</i> 3 2 <i>Aliquis</i> <i>tibi</i> thou mayest. <i>Interest</i> it concerneth, 4 3 <i>Tu</i> <i>omnium</i> all men, 5 <i>agere</i> to deal, recte 4 <i>Omnis</i> rightly. 5 <i>Ago</i> <i>Refert</i> it concerneth, 6 <i>te</i> thee, 7 <i>nosse</i> to 6 <i>Tu</i> have known, 8 <i>te ipsum</i> thy self. 7 <i>Nosco</i> <i>Poenitet</i> it repenteth, 9 <i>nosmet</i> us, 6 <i>nostri</i> 8 <i>Tuipse</i> of our selves. 9 <i>Egomet</i> <i>Tadet</i> it irketh, <i>me me</i> , 10 <i>civitatis</i> of the 10 <i>Civitas</i> city. 11 <i>Negli-</i> <i>Pudet</i> it ashameth, <i>me me</i> , 11 <i>negligentia</i> <i>gentia</i> of my negligence. <i>Miseret</i> it pitieth, <i>me</i> 12 <i>Ille</i> <i>me</i> , 3 <i>tui</i> for thee. <i>Miserefcit</i> it begins to 13 <i>Parcor</i> pity, <i>me me</i> , 12 <i>illorum</i> of them. 14 <i>Sumptus</i> 13 <i>Parcatur</i> 14 <i>sumptui</i> , let cost be spared. 15 <i>Parco</i> 15 <i>Parcamus</i> let us spare, 16 <i>pecunia</i> mo. 16 <i>Pecunia</i> ney. <i>Benefit</i> it is done well, 17 <i>multis</i> to 17 <i>Multus</i> many, a 18 <i>principe</i> by the prince. 18 <i>Princeps</i> <i>Certatur</i> ( <i>ab illis</i> ) they strive, 19 <i>maxima</i> 19 <i>Magnus</i> 20 <i>vi</i> with a very great force. 20 <i>Vis</i> 21 <i>Posita</i> 22 <i>est</i> she is put, 23 <i>in ignem</i> in- 21 <i>Positus</i> to the fire. <i>Fletur</i> they wept. 22 <i>Sum</i> 23 <i>Ignis</i>	
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A Participle.

<b>E</b> <i>Fruiurus</i> like to enjoy, 24 <i>amicis</i> (his) 24 <i>Amicus</i> friends. <i>Consulens</i> consulting, 25 <i>tibi</i> for 25 <i>Tu</i> see. <i>Diligendus</i> to be beloved, <i>ab</i> 26 <i>omni-</i> 26 <i>Omnis</i> us of all. <i>Appetens</i> greedy, 27 <i>vini</i> of wine. 27 <i>Vinum</i> <i>Indoctus</i> untaught. <i>Innocens</i> innocent. <i>Amans</i> loving, <i>amantior</i> more loving, <i>amantissimus</i> most loving. <i>Homo</i> a man, <i>laudatus</i> laudable, <i>puer</i> a boy,	
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- 1 *Amor* boy, *amandus* (*id est*) that is, 1 *amari dignus*, worthy to be loved.  
 2 *Lisi* *Fugitans*, avoiding, 2 *litium*, suits. In-  
 3 *Pila* *doctus*, unskilful, 3 *pila*, at ball. *Capientis-*  
*simus*, most desirous, *ui*, of thee. *Abun-*  
 4 *Lac* *dans*, abounding, 4 *lactis*, with milk.  
 5 *Sevitia* *Excus*, hating, 5 *sevitiam*, cruelty. *Pertæ-*  
 6 *Vita* *sus*, weary of, 6 *vitam*, life.

7 *Lucrum*8 *Tempus*9 *Gens*\* *Venio*10 *Ille*11 *Cano*12 *Hic*13 *Surgo*14 *Cubo*15 *Laboro*16 *Urbs*17 *Prope*\* *Sum*18 *Æqua-**lis*19 *Studeo*20 *Roma*21 *Athēna*22 *Sum*23 *Frater*24 *Emo*25 *Fundus*26 *Num-**mus*27 *Plus*28 *Precor*29 *Doceo*

## The Adverbs.

- M***ultum* 7 *lucris*, much gain. *Tunc* 8 *tem-*  
*poris*, at that time. *Ubique* 9 *gentium*,  
 every where.  
 \* *Venit*, he came; *obviam*, to meet, 10  
*illi*, him. 11 *Canit*, he singeth, *similiter*,  
 like, 12 *huic*, this man.  
 13 *Surgendum*, we must rise, *tempori*, in  
 time. 14 *Cubandum*, we must go to bed, *ves-*  
*peri*, in the evening. 15 *Laborandum*, we  
 must work, *luci*, by day.  
*Propius*, nearer, 16 *urbem*, the City. 17  
 18 *Proxime*, very near, *Castra*, the tents.

## The Conjunction.

- X***Enophon*, & and, *Plato* \* *fuere*, have  
 been, 18 *æquales*, equals. 19 *Studui*, I  
 have studied, 20 *Rome*, at *Rome*, & and 21  
 22 *Est* it is, *meus Liber*,  
 my book, & and, 23 *fratris*, my brother's.  
 24 *Emi*, I bought, 25 *fundum*, a ground.  
 26 *centum* 26 *nummis*, for an hundred pieces  
 & and, 27 *pluris* more.  
 28 *Petrus*, Peter, & and, *Joannes*, John, 28 *prec-*  
*bantur*, did pray, & and, 29 *docebant*, did teach.

Grati

Lib. III. of the Accidence.

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*Gratia* thanks, & both, 1 *habetur* is given, & 1 *Habeor* and, 2 *referetur* shall be returned, 3 *tibi* to 2 *Referor* thee, a 4 *me* by me. 3 *Tu* 4 *Ego*

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The Preposition.

*Habeo* I have, 2 *te* thee, 5 *loco* (i. e. in loco) 5 *Locus* instead, 6 *parentis* of a parent. *Exeo* 1 6 *Parens* go out of, 7 *domo* the house. *Praterco* I pass 7 *Domus* by, 3 *te* thee, 8 *insalutatum* unsaluted. *Adeo* 8 *Insalutus.* I go to, *templum* the Church.

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The Interjection.

*O* *Festus dies*, O the jovial day, 9 *hominis* of 9 *Homo* a man. *Hei* wo, 4 *mihi* to me. \* *Invisus* *Heu* alas! \* *Invisam* 10 *stirpem* the hated 10 *Stirps* stock. *Proh* oh! 11 *Sancte Jupiter* holy Ju- 11 *Sanctus* piter. *Proh* oh! 12 *fidem* the faith, 13 *De-* 12 *Fides* um of the Gods, & and, 9 *hominum* of men. 13 *Dii*

AN



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An INDEX or TABLE of all the Words that are in the Examples of the English Rules, shewing what Parts of Speech they are, and how they are declined.

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A

A

**A** From, Prep.

*Ab*, from, Prep.

*Abeo*, *is*, *ivi*, *ire*, *itum*, to go away, v. neut. 4 c.

*Abundans*, *antis*, c. 3. abounding, part.

*Accerso*, *is*, *sivi*, *sere*, *situm*, to send for, v. act. 3 c.

*Accipio*, *is*, *cepi*, *cipere*, *ceptum*, to take, v. act. 3. c.

*Ad*, to, Prep.

*Adductus*, *a*, *um*, moved, part.

*Adipiscor*, *eris vel ere*, *eptus sum vel fui*, *adipisci*, to get, v. dep. 3. c.

*Admiror*, *aris vel are*, *atus sum vel fui*, *ari*, to wonder at, or admire, v. dep. 1. c.

*Admissus*, *a*, *um*, admitted, part.

*Admoneo*, *es*, *ui*, *ere*, *itum*, to admonish, v. act. 2. c.

*Æqualis*, *le*, c. 3. equal, n. adj.

*Affluo*, *is*, *xi*, *uere*, *xum*, to overflow, v. neut. 3. c.

*Ager*, *agri*, m. gend. a field, n. sub. 2. decl.

*Agitur*, *agebatur*, *actum est*, it is done, v. Imperf. 3. c.

*Alienus*, *a*, *um*, of another, n. adj.

*Alligo*, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to charge, v. act. 1 c.

*Aliquis*, *qua*, *quid*, somebody, n. adj.

*Aliu*

# I N D E X.

- Altus, a, um*, high, n. adj. pos.  
*Altior, ius*, c. 3. higher, n. adj. c.  
*Altissimus, a, um*, very high, n. adj. f.  
*Amandus, a, um*, to be loved, part.  
*Amans, tis*, c. 3. loving, n. adj. pos.  
*Amantior, tius*, c. 3. more loving, n. adj. c.  
*Amantissimus, a, um*, very loving, n. adj. sup.  
*Amator, oris*, m. g. a Lover, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Ambo, a, o*, Plur. both, n. adj.  
*Ambulo, as, avi, are, atum*, to walk, v. neut. 1. c.  
*Amicus, ci*, m. g. a friend, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Amo, as, avi, are, atum*, v. act. 1. c.  
*Amor, oris*, m. g. love, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Anglia, a, f. g.* England, n. f. prop. 1 d.  
*Anima, a, f. g.* a soul, n. sub. 1 d.  
*Animus, mi*, m. g. the mind, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Annus, i*, m. g. a Year, n. sub. 2 d.  
*Ante*, before, prep.  
*Apparo, as, avi, are, atum*, to prepare, v. act. 1 c.  
*Appellor, aris, vel are, atus sum, ari*, to be called, v.  
     p. 1. c.  
*Appetens, tis*, c. 3. desirous, n. adj.  
*Arbor, oris*, f. g. a tree, n. sub. 3 d.  
*Arcus, cus*, m. g. a bow, n. sub. 4 d.  
*Argentum, ti*, n. g. silver, n. sub. 2 d.  
*Armatus, a, um*, armed, part.  
*Artes, artis*, f. g. skill, n. sub. 3 d.  
*Assuesco, scis, suevi, & suetus sum vel sui, scere, sue-*  
     *tum*, to accustom, v. n. sub. 3. c.  
*Athena, arum*, plu. f. g. Atheas, n. prop. 1 d.  
*Audire, is, iui, ire, itum*, to hear, v. act. 4 c.  
*Avis, is*, f. g. a Bird, n. sub. 3 d.  
*Auris, is*, f. g. an ear, n. sub. 3 d.  
*Aurum, i*, n. g. gold, n. sub. 2 d.  
*Aut*, or, conjunction disjunctive.

*Beatus,*

*Alia*

# I N D E X.

## B

## B

- B***eat*us, *a, um*, blessed, *n. adj.*  
*Bellum*, *li*, *n. g.* war, *n. sub. 2. d.*  
*Bene*, well, *adv. of quality.*  
*Benefit*, *fi*ebat, *factum est*, &c. it is done well, *v. imp.*  
*irreg. n. pas.*  
*Bibo*, *is, bibi, ere, itum*, to drink, *v. neut. 3. c.*  
*Bonus*, *a, um*, good, *n. adj.*  
*Melior*, *us, c. 3.* better, *n. adj. comp.*  
*Optimus*, *a, um*, best, *n. adj. sup.*  
*Bos, bovis*, *c. 2.* an Ox, *n. sub. 3 d.*  
*Brittania* *a, f. g.* Britan, *n. sub. prop. 1 d.*

## C

## C

- C***æsar*, *aris, m. g.* *Cæsar*, *n. sub. prop. 3. d.*  
*Calamus*, *i, m. g.* an arrow, *n. sub. 2. d.*  
*Calcar*, *aris, n. g.* a spur, *n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Cano*, *te, cecini, ere, tum*, to sing. *v. neut. 3. c.*  
*Cantabrigia*, *a, f. g.* Cambrige, *n. sub. prop. 1. d.*  
*Capio*, *is, cepi, capere, captum*, to take, *v. act. 3 d.*  
*Captivus*, *vi, m. g.* a prisoner, *n. sub. 2. d.*  
*Carmen*, *inis, n. g.* a song. *n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Careo*, *es, ui, & cassus sum*, *carere, cassum & caritum*,  
 want, *v. neut. 2. c.*  
*Carthago*, *inis, f. g. n. sub. prop. 3. d.*  
*Castra*, *orum, n. g. pl.* tents, *n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Causa*, *a, f. g.* a cause, *n. sub. 1. d.*  
*Cautus*, *a, um*, wary, *n. adj.*  
*Centum*, *pl. c. 3.* an hundred, *n. adj. indecl.*  
*Cernor*, *eris, vel ere, visus sum, cerni*, to be seen,  
*pas. 3. c.*  
*Certatur*, *abatur, utum est*, &c. it is striven, *v. ne*  
*imperf. 1. c.*  
*Certe*, surely, *adv. of affirming.*  
*Certus*, *a, um*, sure, *n. adj.*

Cessat

# I N D E X.

*Cessator, oris, m. g. a sluggard, n. sub. 3 d.*  
*Cibus, bi, m. g. food, n. sub. 2 d.*  
*Cicero, onis, m. g. Cicero, n. f. prop. 3 d.*  
*Cingulum, i, n. g. a girdle, n. sub. 2 d.*  
*Civitas, atis, f. g. a city, n. sub. 3 d.*  
*Claudus, a, um, lame, n. adj.*  
*Codex, icis, mag. a book, n. sub. 3 d.*  
*Cœlestis, ste, c. 3. Heavenly, n. adj.*  
*Cæno, as, avi, & atus sum, are, atum, to sup. v. neut. 1. c.*  
*Cogito, as, avi, are, atum, to think, v. neut. 1. c.*  
*Colendus, a, um, to be tilled, part.*  
*Confero, fers, tuli, latum, to go, v. act. irr.*  
*Conjunctus, a, um, joined, part.*  
*Consulo, is, ui, lere, sultum, to consult, v. act. 3. c.*  
*Consulens, is, c. 3. consulting, part.*  
*Consumo, is, sumpsi, ere, sumptum, to spend, v. act. 3. c.*  
*Contentus, a, um, content, n. adj.*  
*Copia, a, f. g. plenty, n. sub. 1 d.*  
*Corpus, oris, n. g. a body, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Crassus, a, um, thick, n. adj.*  
*Cræsus, si, m. g. Cræsus, n. sub. prop. 2. d.*  
*Crus, cruris, n. g. a thigh, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Cubo, as, ui, are, itum, to lie down, v. neut. 1. c.*  
*Cujus, ja, jum, whose, pron.*  
*Cultura, a, f. g. ordering, n. sub. 1. d.*  
*Cupidus, a, um, desirous, n. adj.*  
*Cupientissimus, a, um, most desirous, n. adj.*  
*Cupio, is, iui, ere, itum, to desire, v. neut. 3. c.*  
*Currens, tis, c. 3. running, part.*

D

D

*D*Amno, as, avi, atum, to condemn, v. act. 1. c.  
*Damnor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to be con-*  
*demned, v. pass. 1. c.*

*Decet, decebat, decuit, &c. it becometh, v. imp. 2. c.*

K

*Dedist*

Cessa

# I N D E X.

- Dediscendus, a, um,* to be unlearned, part.  
*Deductus, a, um,* led, part.  
*Defessus, a, um,* weary, part.  
*Dementia, æ, f. g.* madness, n. sub. 1. d.  
*Deterreo, es, ui, ere, itum,* to affright, v. act. 2. c.  
*Deus, i, m. g.* God, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Dico, is, xi, ere, ctum,* to say, v. act. 3. c.  
*Dicor, eris vel ere, ctus sum, dici,* to be said, v. pass. 3. c.  
*Dies, diei, d. g.* a day, n. sub. 5. d.  
*Dignitas, atis, f. g.* dignity, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Dignus, a, um,* worthy, n. adj.  
*Dii, deorum, pl.* Gods, n. sub. irr. 2. d.  
*Diligentia, æ, f. g.* diligence, n. sub. 1. d.  
*Diligendus, a, um,* to be beloved, part.  
*Diluculo,* early, by break of day, adv. of time.  
*Dis, itis, c. 3.* rich, n. adj. pos.  
*Ditior, ius, c. 3.* more rich, n. adj. com.  
*Dirissimus, a, um,* most rich, n. adj. sup.  
*Discedo, is, cessi, ere, cessum,* to depart, v. neut.  
*Disco, scis, didici, discere,* to learn, v. neut. 3. c.  
*Disso, as, sciti, are, scitum,* to differ, v. neut. 1. c.  
*Dives, itis, c. 2.* rich, n. adj.  
*Divitia, arum, f. g.* riches, n. sub. 1. d.  
*Do, das, dedi, dare, datum,* to give, v. act. 1. c.  
     *daris, vel dare, datus,* to be given, v. pass. 1. c.  
*Doceo, es, ui, ere, doctum,* to teach, v. act. 2. c.  
*Doctus, a, um,* learned, n. a. pos.  
*Doctior, ius, c. 3.* more learned, n. a. comp.  
*Doctissimus, a, um,* most learned, n. adj. sup.  
*Dogma, atis, n. g.* an opinion, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Domus, i, vel us, f. g.* a house, n. sub. 2. & 4. d.  
*Dormio, is, ivi, ire, itum,* to sleep, v. neut. 4. c.  
*Dubius, a, um,* doubtful, n. adj.  
*Duco, is, xi, ere, ctum,* to lead, v. act. 3. c.  
*Ducor, eris, vel ere, ctus sum, duci,* v. pass. 3. c.  
*Dux, ducis, c. 2.* a captain, n. sub. 3. d.



# I N D E X.

E

E

**E***Do, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse, esum vel estum, to eat, v. irreg. 3. c.*

*Educor, aris vel are, educatus sum, ari, to be brought up, v. pas. 1. c.*

*Egeo, es, ui, ere, to need, v. neut. 2. c.*

*Ego, mei, I, pron.*

*Eloquens, tis, c. 3. eloquent, n. adj. p.*

*Eloquentior, ius, c. 3. more eloquent, n. adj. c.*

*Eloquentissimus, a, um, very eloquent, sup.*

*Eloquentia, a, f. g. eloquence, n. sub. 1. d.*

*Emo, is, mi, ere, emptum, to buy, v. act. 3. c.*

*Emor, eris vel ere, emptus sum, emi, to be bought, v. pas. 3. c.*

*Endymion, onis, m. g. Endymion, n. sub. prop. 3. d.*

*Enim, for, Conjunct. causal.*

*Enutrior, iris vel ire, itus sum vel fui, iri, to be brought up, v. pas. 4. c.*

*Eo, is, iui, ire, itum, to go, v. neut. 4. c.*

*Epistola, a, f. g. a letter, n. sub. 1. d.*

*Equus, qui, m. g. a horse, n. sub. 2. d.*

*Eripio, is, ui, ere, reptum, to take away, v. act. 3. c.*

*Erratum, ti, n. g. a mistake, n. sub. 2. d.*

*Et, and, conjunct. copl.*

*Exeo, is, iui, ire, itum, to go out, v. neut. 4. c.*

*Exhortor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to exhort, v. dep. 1. c.*

*Existimo, as, avi, are, atum, to esteem, v. act. 1. c.*

*Exosus, a, um, hated, part.*

*Expers, tis, c. 3. void, n. adj.*

*Expleo, es, evi, ere, pletum, to fill, v. neut. 2. c.*

*Extra, without, prep.*

*Exterior, ius, c. 3. more outerly, n. adj. c.*

*Extremus, a, um, the outmost, n. adj. sup.*

*Exuo, is, ui, ere, utum, to put off, v. neut. 3. c.*

*Edos*

# I N D E X.

F

F

**F***abula, a, f. g. a Tale, n. sub. 1. d.*

*Facilis, le, c. 3. easy, n. adj.*

*Facile, easily, adv. of quality.*

*Facio, is, feci, facere, factum, to do, v. act. 3. c.*

*Facundia, a, f. g. eloquence, n. sub. 2. d.*

*Fama, a, f. g. Fame, n. sub. 1. d.*

*Felix, icis, c. 3. happy, n. adj. 3. d.*

*Fœmina, a, f. g. a Woman, n. sub. 1. d.*

*Ferio, is, percussi, percussum, to strike, v. neut. 3. c.*

*Ferrum, ri, n. g. a sword, n. sub. 2. d.*

*Festus, a, um, jovial, n. adj.*

*Fidens, tis, c. 3. bold, n. adj.*

*Fides, ei, f. g. faith, n. sub. 5. d.*

*Filius, ii, m. g. a son, n. sub. 2. d.*

*Fio, fis, factus sum, fieri, to be made, or done, v. n. pas.*

*Flebilis, le, c. 3. to be lamented, n. adj.*

*Flendus, a, um, to be lamented, n. adj.*

*Fletur, flebatur, fletum est, &c. v. imperf. 2. c.*

*Formidabilis, le, c. 3. to be feared, n. adj.*

*Formidandus, a, um, to be feared, n. adj.*

*Frango, is, fregi, frangere, fractum, to break, v. act. 3. c.*

*Frater, tris, m. g. a brother, n. sub. 3. d.*

*Frequens, tis, c. 3. often, n. adj.*

*Frigidus, a, um, cold, n. adj.*

*Fruiturus, a, um, to enjoy, part. 3. c.*

*Fugio, is, gi, ere, itum, to avoid, v. neut. 3. c.*

*Fugitans, tis, c. 3. avoiding, part.*

*Fundus, di, m. g. ground, n. sub. 2. d.*

*Furtum, ti, n. g. theft, n. sub. 2. d.*

G

G

**G***allia, a, f. g. France, n. sub. 1. d.*

*Gaudeo, es, gavissus sum, ere, to rejoice, v. n. pas. 2. c.*

*Gaudium,*

**J**  
*Jam*  
*Ignat*  
*Idone*  
*Jejun*  
*Ignis*  
*Ignos*  
*Ille, i*

# I N D E X.

*Gaudium*, ii, n. g. joy, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Gens*, tis, f. g. a nation, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Glacies*, ei, f. g. ice, n. sub. 5. d.  
*Gladius*, ii, m. g. a sword, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Gloria*, æ, f. g. glory, n. sub. 1. d.  
*Gnarus*, a, um, skilful, n. adj.  
*Gradus*, us, m. g. a step, n. sub. 4. d.  
*Gratia*, æ, f. g. grace, n. sub. 1. d.

## H

## H

**H***Abeo*, es, ui, ere, itum, to have, v. act. 2. c.  
*Habeor*, eris vel ere, to be had, v. pas. 2. c.  
*Hæctor*, oris, m. g. Hector, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Hei*, wo, Interj. of sorrow.  
*Herus*, ri, m. g. a Master, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Heu*, alas, Interj. of sorrow.  
*Hic*, hac, hoc, this, pron.  
*Hinc*, hence, adv. of place.  
*Homo*, inis, c. 2. m. g. a man, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Horatius*, ii, m. g. n. f. prop. 2. d.  
*Hostis*, is, c. 2. m. g. an Enemy, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Hujusmodi*, invar. c. 3. of like sort.  
*Humus*, mi, f. g. the ground, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Hyems*, hyemis, f. g. the Winter, n. sub. 3. d.

## I

## I

**I***aculum*, li, n. g. a dart, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Iaculo*, as, avi, are, atum, to dart, v. act. 1. c.  
*Iamdudum*, long since, adv. of time,  
*Ignarus*, a, um, ignorant, n. adj.  
*Idoneus*, a, um, fit, n. adj.  
*Ieiunus*, a, um, fasting, n. adj.  
*Ignis*, is, m. g. fire, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Ignosco*, is, novi, noscere, notum, to pardon, v. act. 3. c.  
*Ille*, illa, illud, that, pron.

# I N D E X.

- Imago, inis, f. g.* an image, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Impedio, is, iui, ire, itum,* to hinder, v. act. 4. c.  
*Imperator, oris, m. g.* an Emperor, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Imperium, ii, n. g.* the rule, n. sub. 2. d.  
*In, in, prep.*  
*Inanis, e, c. 3.* void, n. adj.  
*Incedo, is, cessi, ere, cessum,* to go, v. act. 3. c.  
*Incertus, a, um,* uncertain, n. adj.  
*Incipio, is, cepi, ere, ceptum,* to begin, v. neut. 3. c.  
*Indigeo, es, ui, ere,* to need, v. neut. 2. c.  
*Indoctus, a, um,* untaught, n. adj.  
*Indoles, is, f. g.* towardness, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Infero, fers, tuli, ferre, latum,* to bring in, v. act. irreg.  
*Ingenium, ii, n. g.* wit, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Ingredior, eris vel ere, gressus sum, gredi,* to enter in, v. dep. 3. c.  
*Inimicus, ci, m. g.* an enemy, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Injuria, e, f. g.* an injury, n. sub. 1. d.  
*Innocens, tis, c. 3.* innocent, n. adj.  
*Inops, opis, c. 3.* poor, n. adj.  
*Inspiciens, tis, c. 3.* foolish, n. adj.  
*Insalutatus, a, um,* unsaluted, part.  
*Integer, gra, grum,* upright, n. adj.  
*Inter, between, prep.*  
*Interest, erat, fuit, &c.* it concerneth, v. imperf.  
*Intervallum, li, n. g.* a space, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Invisus, a, um,* hated, part.  
*Joannes, nis, m. g.* John, n. sub. pr. 3. d.  
*Ira, e, f. g.* anger, n. sub. 1. d.  
*Is, ea, id,* that, pron.  
*Italia, e, f. g.* Italy, n. sub. pr. 1. d.  
*Jubeo, es, jussi, bere, jussum,* to bid, v. act. 2. c.  
*Jucundus, a, um,* pleasant, n. adj.  
*Judicium, ii, n. g.* Judgment, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Julius, ii, m. g.* Julius, n. sub. pr. 2. d.  
*Juxta, alike, adv.*

# I N D E X.

L

L

- L** *Abor, eris*, m. g. labour, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Laboro, as, avi, are, atum*, to labour, v. act. 1. c.  
*Lac, etis*, n. g. milk, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Largior, iris vel ire, itus sum, iri*, to bestow, v. dep. 4. c.  
*Latus, a, um*, broad, n. adj.  
*Laudatus, a, um*, praised, part.  
*Laudor, aris vel are, laudatus sum, ari*, to be praised,  
 v. pas. 1. c.  
*Laus, dis*, f. g. praise, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Lectio, onis*, f. g. a Lesson, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Lego, is, legi, legere, lectum*, to read, v. act. 3. c.  
*Legor, eris vel ere, lectus sum, legi*, to be read, v. pas. 3. c.  
*Levo, as, avi, are, atum*, to ease, v. act. 1. c.  
*Liber, bri*, m. g. a Book, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Licet, ebat, licuit, &c.* it is lawful, v. imperf. 2. c.  
*Lis, litis*, f. g. strife, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Litera, e*, f. g. a letter, n. sub. 1. d.  
*Litera, arum*, f. g. an epistle, n. sub. 1. d.  
*Literarius, a, um*, belonging to letters, n. adj.  
*Locus, ci*, m. g. a place, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Londinum, ni*, n. g. London, n. sub. prop. 2. d.  
*Longe*, far, adv. of place.  
*Loquor, eris vel ere, quutus sum, qui*, to speak, v. dep. 3. c.  
*Luci*, by day, adv. of time.  
*Lucrum, i*, n. g. gain, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Ludifcor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari*, to mock, v. dep. 1. c.  
*Ludus, di*, m. g. a play, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Ludus literarius*, a School, n. sub. and adj. 2. d.  
*Lutetia, e*, f. g. Paris, n. f. prop. 1. d.  
*Lux, cis*, f. g. light, n. sub. 3. d.

M

M

- M** *Agister, stri*, m. g. a Master, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Magnus, a, um*, great, n. adj. pos.



# I N D E X.

- Major, oris, c. 3. greater, n. adj. comp.*  
*Maximus, a, um, the greatest, n. adj. sup.*  
*Malus, a, um, bad, n. adj. p.*  
*Pejor, us, worse, n. adj. comp.*  
*Pessimus, a, um, the worst, n. adj. sup.*  
*Malum, i, n. g. evil, n. adj. put substantively.*  
*Malo, vis, lui, malle, to be more willing, v. irreg. 3. c.*  
*Mandens, tis, c. 3. eating, part.*  
*Maurus, i, a Moor, n. f. prop. 2. d.*  
*Meio, is, minxi, meiere, mictum, to piss, v. act. 3. c.*  
*Melius, better, adv. of quality.*  
*Memini, isti, it, to remember, &c. v. defective.*  
*Memor, is, c. 3. mindful, n. adj.*  
*Mens, tis, f. g. the mind, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Mentior, iris, vel, ire, to lye, v. dep. 4. c.*  
*Morcor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to buy, v. dep. 1. c.*  
*Metus, us, m. g. fear, n. sub. 4. d.*  
*Meus, a, um, my, pron.*  
*Militia, e, f. g. warfare, n. sub. 1. d.*  
*Milito, as, avi, are, atum, to go to war, v. neut. 1. c.*  
*Mina, e, f. g. a pound. n. sub. 1. d.*  
*Minus, less, adv. of quality.*  
*Miser, a, um, wretched, n. adj.*  
*Misereor, eris vel ere, ertus sum, eri, to have pity, v. dep. 2. c.*  
*Miseret, miserebat, miserum est vel miseritum est, &c. it pitieth, v. imperf. 2. c.*  
*Miserefcit, miserefcibat, misertum est vel miseritum est, &c. it begins to pity, v. imperf. 3. c.*  
*Mollis, e, c. 3. soft, n. adj. p.*  
*Mollior, ius, c. 3. softer, n. adj. c.*  
*Mollissimus, a, um, softest, n. adj. s.*  
*Multum, i, n. g. much, n. adj. put Substantively.*  
*Multum, much, adv. of quantity.*  
*Multus, a, um, much, n. adj.*  
*Mula, e, a Mule, n. sub. 1. d.*

Narro,

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 Obv

# I N D E X.

N

N

**N** *Arro, as, avi, are, atum,* to tell, v. act. 1. c.  
*Nascor, eris vel ere, natus sum, nasci,* to be born,  
 v. neut. 3. c.

*Natus, a, um,* born, part.

*Natu,* by birth, abl. *ab hoc natu,* monopt.

*Ne,* lest, conjunct. copul.

*Nec,* neither, conjunct. copul.

*Negligentia, a, f. g.* negligence, n. sub. 1. d.

*Negligo, is, it, ligere, lectum,* to neglect, v. act. 3. c.

*Negotium, iiii, n. g.* business, n. sub. 2. d.

*Nemo,* gen. *caret,* dat. *nemini,* &c. no body, n. sub. d.

*Nisi,* except, conjunct.

*Nobilitas, atis, f. g.* nobleness, n. sub. 3. d.

*Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle,* to be unwilling, v. irreg.

*Non,* not, adv. of denying.

*Nondum,* not yet, adv. of time.

*Nonnullus, a, um,* some, n. adj.

*Nosco, is, novi, noscere, notum,* to know, v. act. 3. c.

*Noster, stra, strum,* ours, pron.

*Nox, noctis, f. g.* Night, n. sub. 3. d.

*Nullus, a, um,* none, n. adj.

*Nummus, mi, m. g.* money, n. sub. 2. d.

*Nunc,* now, adv. of time.

*Nuncius, ii, a* messenger, n. sub. 2. d.

*Nunquam,* never, adv. of time.

O

O

**O** *B,* for, prep.

*Oblatus, a, um,* offered, part.

*Obliviscor, eris vel ere, itus sum, sci,* to forget, v.  
 dep. 3. c.

*Obviam,* meeting on the way, adv.

*Occido*

# I N D E X.

*Occido, is, cidi, dere, cisum, to kill, v. act. 3. c.*  
*Ornis, e, c. 3. all, n. adj.*  
*Onero, as, avi, are, atum, to load, v. act. 1. c.*  
*Onus, eris, n. g. a burden, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Opus, um, f. g. wealth, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Opportet, oportebat, &c. it behoveth, v. imp. 2. c.*  
*Opus, eris, n. g. a work, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Opus, n. g. needful, n. sub. indecl.*  
*Orans, tis, c. 3. praying, part.*  
*Orator, oris, m. g. an Orator, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Ostosus, a, um, idle, n. adj.*  
*Otium, ii, n. g. idleness, n. sub. 2. d.*  
*Oxonja, e, f. g. Oxford, n. sub. prop. 1. d.*

## P

## P

**P***Arco, is, peperci, & parsi, ere, to spare, v. neut. 3. c.*  
*Parcitur, eatur, it is spared, v. imperf. 3. c.*  
*Parens, tis, c. 2. a father or mother, n. sub. 3. c.*  
*Parisi, orum, m. g. Paris, n. sub. pr. plu. 2. d.*  
*Pars, partis, f. g. a part, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Parvus, a, um, little, n. adj.*  
*Passer, eris, m. g. a sparrow, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Pater, tris, m. g. a father, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Patior, teris vel tere, passus sum, pati, to suffer, v. dep. 3. c.*  
*Paucus, a, um, few, n. adj.*  
*Paulus, a, um, little, n. adj.*  
*Pax, pacis, f. g. peace, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Pectus, oris, n. g. the breast, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Pecunia, e, f. g. money, n. sub. 1. d.*  
*Pendor, eris vel ere, pensus sum, pendi, to be esteemed, v. pas. 3. c.*  
*Percutio, is, cussi, cutere, cussum, to strike, v. act. 3. c.*  
*Periclitor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to be in jeopardy, v. dep. 1. c.*  
*Periculum l i n. g. danger, n. sub. 2. d.*

*Peritus,*

# I N D E X.

- Peritus, a, um*, expert, n. adj.  
*Pertasus, a, um*, weary, part.  
*Pes, pedis*, m. g. a foot, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Peto, is, ii vel iui, ere, itum*, to desire, v. act. 3. c.  
*Petor, eris vel ere, itus sum, peti*, to be desir'd, v. pass. 3. c.  
*Petrus, tri*, m. g. Peter, n. f. prop. 2. d.  
*Pignus, oris*, n. g. a pledge, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Pila, a*, f. g. a ball, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Placeo, es, ui, ere, itum*, to please, v. neut. 2. c.  
*Plato, onis*, m. g. Plato, n. f. prop. 3. d.  
*Plenus, a, um*, full, n. adj.  
*Pœnitēt, ebat, &c.*, it repenteth, v. imp. 2. c.  
*Poeta, a*, m. g. a Poet, n. sub. 1. d.  
*Pollex, icis*, m. g. an inch, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Positus, a, um*, placed, part.  
*Possum, potes, potui, posse*, to may or can, v. irreg.  
*Potior, iris vel ire, itus sum, iri*, to enjoy, v. dep. 4. c.  
*Poto, as, avi, & potatus sum, are, atum*, to drink, v. neut. 1. c.  
*Præceptor, oris*, m. g. a master, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Præfero, fers, tuli, ferre, latum*, to prefer, v. irreg.  
*Præsidium, ii*, n. g. a safeguard, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Prætereo, is, ii vel iui, ire, itum*, to pass by, v. neut. 4. c.  
*Præteritus, a, um*, passed by, part.  
*Precor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari*, to pray, v. dep. 1. c.  
*Pridem*, long ago, adv.  
*Prior, us, c.* 3. the former, n. adj. c.  
*Primus, a, um*, the first, n. adj. f.  
*Primum*, first, adv.  
*Princeps, cipis, c.* 2. a Prince, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Probitas, atis, f.* g. honesty, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Procedo, is, cessi, cedere, cessum*, to go on, v. neut. 3. c.  
*Procumbo, is, cubui, cumbere, cubitum*, to lie down, v. neut. 3. c.  
*Proficiscor, eris vel ere, fectus sum; cisci*, v. dep. 3. c.  
*Promptus, a, um*, ready, n. adj.  
*Prope*, near, prep.

*Propius,*

# I N D E X.

*Propius*, nearer, adj. c.

*Proxime*, next, adj. sup.

*Proprius*, *a*, *um*, proper, n. adj.

*Propter*, for, Prep.

*Pudet*, *ebat*, 2. c. it ashamed, v. imperf.

*Puer*, *eri*, m. g. a Boy, n. sub. 2. d.

*Pueritia*, *a*, f. g. childhood, 1. d.

*Purus*, *a*, *um*, pure, n. adj.

*Puto*, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to think, v. act. 1. c.

Q

Q

**Q***ualis*, *is*, c. 3. what like, n. adj.

**Q***uantus*, *a*, *um*, how great, n. adj.

*Quam*, *as*, adv. of Comparison.

*Que*, and, Conjunct. cop.

*Qui*, *qua*, *quod*, which, pron.

*Quidam*, *quedam*, *quoddam*, some one, pron.

*Quis*, *que*, *quod*, who, pron.

*Quisquam*, *quaquam*, *quicquam*, any one, pron.

*Quod*, that, conjunct.

*Quoque*, also, conjunct.

R

R

**R***arus*, *a*, *um*, seldom, n. adj. p.

*Rarior*, *ius*, c. 3. more seldom, n. adj. comp.

*Rarissimus*, *a*, *um*, very seldom, n. adj. sup.

*Recipio*, *is*, *cepi*, *cipere*, *ceptum*, to receive, v. act. 3. c.

*Recordor*, *aris vel are*, *atus sum*, *ari*, to call to mind  
v. dep. 1. c.

*Redimo*, *is*, *emi*, *emere*, *emptum*, to redeem, v. act. 3. c.

*Redintegratio*, *onis*, f. g. a renewing, n. sub. 3. d.

*Referor*, *ferris vel ferre*, *latus sum*, *ferris*, to be brought  
back, v. pas. irreg.

*Refert*, *referebat*, *tulit*, &c. it mattereth, v. imp. irreg.

Regina



# I N D E X.

*Regina, a, f. g. a Queen, n. sub. 1. d.*  
*Repetundarum, is, bribery, n. sub. pl. 1. d.*  
*Res, rei, f. g. a thing, n. sub. 5. d.*  
*Respicio, ui, ere, to refuse, v. neut. 3. c.*  
*Reus, a, um, accused, n. adj.*  
*Revertor, eris vel ere, versus sum, verti, to return, v. dep. 3. c.*  
*Rex, regis, m. g. a King, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Risus, us, m. g. laughter, n. sub. 4. d.*  
*Robur, oris, n. g. an Oak, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Rogo, as, avi, are, atum, to ask, v. act. 1. c.*  
*Roma, a, f. g. Rome, n. sub. prop. 1. d.*  
*Romanus, a, um, Roman, n. adj.*  
*Rus, raris, n. g. the Country, n. sub. 3. d.*

S

S

*Sæpe, often, adv. of time.*  
*Savitia, a, f. g. cruelty, n. sub. 1. d.*  
*Saluber, bris, bre, c. 3. wholesome, n. adj. p.*  
*Salubrior, us, c. 3. more wholesome, n. adj. c.*  
*Saluberrimus, a, um, very wholesome, n. adj. f.*  
*Salutor, aris, vel are, atus sum, ari, to be saluted, v. p. 1. c.*  
*Sanctus, a, um, holy, n. adj.*  
*Sapio, is, ui, & iui, ere, pitum, to be wise, v. neut. 3. c.*  
*Satago, is, egi, agere, to be busy, v. neut. 3. c.*  
*Satis, enough, adv. of quality.*  
*Scribo, is, psi, ere, tum, to write, v. act. 3. c.*  
*Scelus, eris, n. g. wickedness, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Scio, is, sciui, scire, scitum, to know, v. neut. 4. c.*  
*Securus, a, um, careless, n. adj.*  
*Id, but, conjunct.*  
*Sententia, a, f. g. a saying, n. sub. 1. d.*  
*Sentio, is, si, ire, sum, to perceive, v. act. 4. c.*  
*Irregaginta, c. 3. threescore, n. adj. inv. plur.*  
*Reginaster, stra, strum, the left, n. adj.*

*Similis,*

# I N D E X.

- Similis*, le, like, n. adj.  
*Similiter*, like, adv. of quality.  
*Somnio*, as, avi, are, atum, to dream, v. neut. 1. c.  
*Somnus*, ni, m. g. sleep, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Sordidus*, a, um, base, n. adj. p.  
*Sordidior*, ius, more base, n. adj. c.  
*Sordidissimus*, a, um, most base, n. adj. f.  
*Specio*, as, avi, are, atum, to behold, v. act. 1. c.  
*Statuo*, is, ui, ere, utum, to appoint, v. act. 3. c.  
*Stans*, tis, c. 3. standing, part.  
*Sterto*, is, ui, ere, to snort, v. act. 3. c.  
*Stomachus*, chi, m. g. the stomach, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Stirps*, is, f. g. a stock, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Studeo*, es, ui, ere, itum, to study, v. neut. 2. c.  
*Studetur*, ebatur, itum est, &c. v. imperf.  
*Studium*, ii, n. g. study, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Stultus*, a, um, foolish, n. adj.  
*Sublevo*, as, avi, are, atum, to help, v. act. 1. c.  
*Subtraho*, is, traxi, ere, tractum, to withdraw, v. act. 3. c.  
*Sui*, sibi, of himself, pron.  
*Sum*, es, fui, esse, to be, v. neut. irreg.  
*Supero*, as, avi, are, atum, to overcome, v. act. 1. c.  
*Supersum*, es, fui, esse, to be over and above, v. neut. irreg.  
*Supinus*, a, um, careless, n. adj.  
*Supplex*, plicis, c. 3. suppliant, n. adj.  
*Supra*, above, prep.  
*Superior*, ius, c. 3. higher, n. adj. c.  
*Supremus*, a, um, vel summus, a, um, the highest, n. adj. f.  
*Suus*, a, um, his, pron.

T

T

- Taceo*, es, ui, ere, itum, to hold one's peace, v. neut. 2. c.  
*Tadet*, ebat, &c. it irketh, imperf.

*Talis*,

# I N D E X.

*Talis, le, such, n. adj.*  
*Tantus, a, um, so great, n. adj.*  
*Templum, pli, n. g. a temple, n. sub. 2. d.*  
*Tempori, in time, adv.*  
*Tempus, oris, n. g. time, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Teneo, es, ui, ere, tentum, to hold, v. act. 2. c.*  
*Thymus, mi, m. g. Thyme, n. sub. 2. d.*  
*Totus, a, um, whole, n. adj.*  
*Tres, tria, c. 3. pl. three, n. adj.*  
*Tu, tui, thou, pron.*  
*Tu ipse, tui ipsius, thou thy self, pron.*  
*Tunc, then, adv.*  
*Turris, is, f. g. a tower, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Turpis, e. c. 3. filthy, n. adj.*  
*Tuus, a, um.*

## V

## V

*Vacuus, a, um, void, n. adj.*  
*Valeo, es, ui, ere, to be able, v. n. 2. c.*  
*Ubique, every where, adv.*  
*Vendo, is, didi, ere, to sell, v. act. 3. c.*  
*Venio, is, veni, ventum, to come, v. neut. 4. c.*  
*Vereor, eris vel ere, veritus sum, vereri, to be afraid, v. dep. 2. c.*  
*Vetro, ris, ri, ere, versum, to brush, v. act. 3. c.*  
*Vesper, in the evening, adv.*  
*Vester, stra, strum, yours, pron.*  
*Vestis, is, f. g. a garment, n. sub. 3. d.*  
*Vicinus, ni, m. g. a neighbour, n. sub. 2. d.*  
*Video, es, di, ere, visum, to see, v. act. 2. c.*  
*Vigilo, as, avi, are, atum, to watch, v. neut. 1. c.*  
*Vigilans, tis, c. 3. watching, part.*  
*Vini, c. 3. pl. twenty, n. indecl.*  
*Vinum, ni, n. g. wine, n. sub. 2. d.*

*Vinco,*

*Talis,*

# INDEX.

*Vinco, eis, vici, vincere, victum*, to overcome, v. act. 3. c.  
*Vir, viri, m. g.* a man, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Virgilius, ii, m. g.* Virgil, n. sub. prop. 2. d.  
*Virtus, virtutis, f. g.* Virtue, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Vis, vis, f. g.* force, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Viso, is, si, sere, sum*, to visit, v. neut. 3. c.  
*Vita, a, f. g.* life, n. sub. 1. d.  
*Vitium, tii, n. g.* Vice, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Vivo, is, ixi, ere, ctum*, to live, v. neut. 3. c.  
*Unus, a, um*, one, n. adj.  
*Vocor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari*, to be called, v. pas. 1. c.  
*Volo, vis, volui, velle*, to will, v. neut. 3. c. irreg.  
*Voluptas, atis, f. g.* pleasure, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Votum, ti, n. g.* the desire, n. sub. 2. d.  
*Urbs, bis, f. g.* a City, n. sub. 3. d.  
*Usus, us, m. g.* use, n. sub. 4. d.  
*Ut, thar*, conjunct.  
*User, a, um*, whether, n. adj.  
*Utor, eris vel ere, usus sum, uti*, to use, v. d. 3. c.  
*Utrum*, whether, adv.

**X**

**X**

**X***enophon, tis, m. g. Xenophon, n. f. pro. 3.*

Mount my soul on Contemplation  
 in the house of my Contemplation  
 To my Father in Heaven  
 Amen  
 His commandments  
 Season Brings man kind to love

Richard Wilkinsons  
ouls Attendance  
Anno domini 1733

Hujus in Christi Dominum agnoscere quoniam  
 hominem in Christum, sanctis, sanctis, sanctis,

Richard W. Thompson.

Ken

Henry Richardson



Richard Wilkinson  
1701

Richard

Wilkinson

William Kitchen

Stools Book

1701

of the Book  
of the Book

